THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1935—VOL. XXVII, NO. 210

**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Mystery Ray A Secret But Seems Easy

Device Which 'Sees' Ships at Great Distances Based on Infra-Red Light

Explore Peace Uses

Possible Application to Fog May Be New Factor In Safety at Sea

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FORT MONMOUTH, N. J., Aug. 3—The "mystery ray"—which in secret United States Signal Corps experiments here has proved capable of locating "enemy" ships at a greater distance and with more accuracy than any previous detecting device—is believed on competent authority to be based on a new application of the well-known infra-red ray.

While in its present stage of development the contrivance is for purely military purposes, the fundamentals involved bear infinite possibilities for wider applications in civilian use.

Investigations have been carried on secretly for the past two years at laboratories of the General Electric Company and the signal corps, with researchers at the point of shelving their work many times.

Clouds Avoided

Previous tests had given only a modicum of hope for success. Technical difficulties were encountered first in directing the ray and more recently in overcoming its tendency to "sight" large waves and clouds as enemy craft. Apparently this difficulty has been overcome in some measure, for tests held at the lighthouse station at Navesink Hills are declared to have been "most successful."

Since 1929, two searchlight batteries of the United States Army's Second Echelon have been equipped with "sound locaters" by means of which they can locate enemy planes, spotting them with the most powerful portable searchlights available, 800,000,000 candlepower, and enabling anti-aircraft batteries to open fire.

These operate on the same theory as a person in a still woods, hearing a twig snap nearby, instantly turns his head in that direction equalizing the sound in both ears and at the same time placing his eyes automatically in the proper general direction.

Giant Ears

The sound locater does approximately the same thing except that its "ears," shaped like giant horns, are much more sensitive, and being farther apart can locate sound directions much more accurately. Corrections are made automatically for sound lag figuring that sound travels 1100 feet a second. The light operator notes the plotted position of the sound and by remote control flashes the light in this direction.

The new ray is believed to work similarly, except that infra-red rays replace sound. Impulses are directed laterally out to sea. If the sea is clear, the ray continues on, but if it strikes an object like a boat, it is reflected back and gives away the boat's location both as to direction and distance.

Infra-red rays are positively charged particles moving with a high velocity. Their direction could not be tampered with by the enemy for they are only very slightly deviable by a strong magnetic current. They are light rays beyond human vision beginning with from 6500 to 7500 angstroms, and they are capable of penetrating fog as well as darkness.

Aid to Shipping?

This ability is held to be of interest to shipping in general as well as to military authorities, for it opens up the possibility of extending the "vision" of navigators during bad fogs. There would be no need to search for new physical law or principles, for no new ones are involved.

During practical tests at Navesink lighthouse the "enemy" was the coast guard cutter Pontchartrain sent from Staten Island, New York, for the duration of tests.

The Ponchartrain carried on all sorts of antics, maneuvering around approximately five to seven miles out at sea from the lighthouse. Yet despite all her tricks she was unable to escape the pointed finger of the new ray.

Whether in motion or not, engines on or stopped, whether broadside or heading straight in, made little difference. When the command "Into action" was given to the crew operating the giant Sperry searchlight of 800,000,000 candlepower, and the electric power was turned on, the shaft that stabbed the New Jersey darkness was found to be focused directly on the Ponchartrain. Had the light been a 12-inch disappearing rifle a direct hit would have been made.

Tactics Alter

Army officers of the coast defense see revolutionary changes in the near future of war tactics for their unit. There will be no need for great searchlights to be brought into play for locating enemy ships at night so that artillery officers may compute firing data. This will all be done in silence, automatically, they hold. Where enemy naval commanders knew beforehand that their presence was discovered when searchlights played on their decks and could therefore expect shells to come bursting out, they will have no warning in the future.

The sound locators being used by

(Continued on Page 3, Column 7)

Geneva Bound



Keystone

Ethel M. Johnson

Appointed to the staff of the International Labor Office in Geneva

Miss Johnson is scheduled to sail for Europe on Aug. 7. She will be accompanied by Mary Healy of Concord, personal secretary to former Gov. John G. Winant. Mr. Winant is assistant director of the labor office.

President Orders Red Tape Snipped For Work Relief

Hopes by This to Achieve Goal of Minimum Doles by Nov. 1

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 — With the number of persons put to work in the four months since Congress passed the work relief bill still very low, President Roosevelt has ordered a cutting of red tape that he hopes will make possible virtual elimination of direct relief rolls by Nov. 1.

The President has spotted out the office of the Comptroller General as the bottle-neck where project lists are being delayed two and three weeks while they are classified and each type of expenditure passed upon separately.

Last week end the President took John R. McCarl, Comptroller General, on a yachting trip and discussed the problem with him, receiving a promise of greater speed as soon as preliminary classifications are completed.

Some Permanent Doles

Mr. Roosevelt still holds to his Nov. 1 date as the goal for transferal of all employables from direct relief to work relief. He explains now, however, that there will probably be a comparatively small number of employable persons on direct dole permanently. This group, numbering about 5 or 10 per cent of those now on relief, will represent the slack which work relief jobs will not be able to absorb.

If 90 to 95 per cent of those now on relief rolls are given jobs by Nov. 1, the President will consider his goal attained.

While 3,500,000 was originally set as the number to be given work relief jobs, it is pointed out by the President that this is a variable total, decreasing in the summer when outdoor work is available and increasing in the winter when living costs rise.

Relief Allotment Drops

The changing size of the relief burden was evident today in an announcement that the President has approved an allotment of $95,000,000 to the Federal Emergency Relief Administration to care for the unemployed during August.

This is a drop of $20,000,000 from July, when the Federal Government spent $115,000,000 for relief purposes. The decrease was occasioned by seasonal employment and the fact that some of the states are now taking care of their unemployables. At its winter peak, the relief bill ran as high as $150,000,000 a month.

President Roosevelt admits that, except for the increased size of the CCC, the new WPA has little to show in the way of results at present. The delay is in the administrative setup.

Red Tape Eats Up Time

By the time an application for funds goes through the various federal agencies, a month or more has elapsed and in addition, a week or more is required before local authorities can get the projects under way. If highway and other outdoor projects for the northern states are not speeded up, there is danger of winter weather delaying the work before it can be completed.

The weather factor will not be so important in the new program as it has been in other PWA projects, since the "security payment" to workers is made by the month instead of the day and continues even if bad weather prevents operations.

In addition to the employables who will not be taken up by work relief, the Federal Government also faces the prospect of caring for a number of unemployables who have ably been thrown back on the states for support. Many local governments have thrown up their hands in the effort to discover new sources of revenue to take care of them.

Since the President has declared that "no one shall starve," it will probably fall to the Federal Government to continue to care for them.

Soviet Fliers Off on Hop Of 6000 Miles Over Pole, Moscow to San Francisco

Levaneffsky Starts Flight in Drenching Rain to Explore Air Line

MOSCOW, Aug. 3 (AP)—Off in a driving rain on a projected 6000-mile nonstop flight across the north pole from Moscow to San Francisco, Sigmund Levaneffsky left the Sholkovsky airport today at 6:03 a. m. (11:03 p. m., E. S. T., Friday), accompanied by a co-pilot and a navigator.

Mr. Levaneffsky's freak red-winged monoplane, U. S. S. R. No. 25, must travel from 5955 to 6079 miles without stop to accomplish the task set for it. The length of the course depends on whether it follows the regular air-line route from Vancouver City or cuts out down the west coast of the United States.

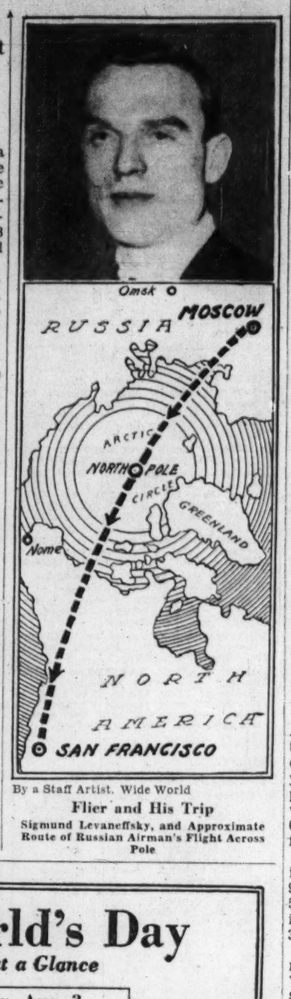
The shorter route would be 298 miles more than the French fliers, Capt. Maurice Rossi and Paul Codos, flew in 1933 when they set the international distance record.

Mr. Levaneffsky will have to clear 2391 miles of northern seas and polar ice to reach the first outpost of the American continent after he heads out over the Barents Sea from the Russian mainland. He will have an open sea freed of ice by the Gulf Stream beneath him until he reaches Victoria Island in the Franz Josef group. He will then have to negotiate 1592 miles of practically unexplored territory.

Over Polar Ice

This region, extending from Victoria Island to the Pole, thence to Prince Patrick Island in Canada, is covered with polar ice where no land has yet been discovered. The possibility that land does exist and may be seen by the polar crew if favored by

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By a Staff Artist, Wide World

Flier and His Trip

Sigmund Levaneffsky, and Approximate Route of Russian Airman's Flight Across Pole

The World's Day

Its News at a Glance

Saturday, Aug. 3

Ethiopia—League Council Reaches Compromise

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—A virtual clean sweep for the Italian point of view in the League Council's choice of proceedure for the Italo-Ethiopian dispute was generally conceded today. Italian and Ethiopian conciliators will appoint a fifth neutral to arbitrate, but the basic issues of conflict are rigorously excluded from review. The commission is to report to the Council Sept. 4. Britan, France and Italy will undertake negotiations under the 1906 treaty, and will report results to the Council.

Emperor Haile Selassie is reported to have approved the decision.

Observers commented that France combined with Italy to outmaneuver Britain. . . . That Britan was therefore forced to abandon its defense of League prerogatives. . . . That the decision virtually brushed the League machinery aside in favor of maneuvering by the three big powers. . . . That Ethiopia's opinions were but little consulted.

Meanwhile Italy today announced plans to brandish its up-to-the-minute bombing air fleet in the face of Ethiopia and of the rest of the world, in spectacular flight early in September. At least 50 planes will make the longest massed hop in history, from southern Italy to East Africa.

House—Votes Against President on Gifts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The House of Representatives today voted to permit corporations to make tax-free gifts to charity, thus rejecting a Roosevelt request that this practice be specifically forbidden.

Polar Flight—Levaneffsky Starts From Moscow

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The Soviet plane U. S. S. R. 25 at latest reports was heading out over the Barents Sea, 8½ hours out of the Sholkovsky airport—headed directly across the North Pole to San Francisco, 6000 nonstop miles from the take-off. The last land to be sighted will be Victoria Island, near Franz Josef Land.

Thence the plane heads over the polar ice cap and the pole itself to Prince Patrick Island, off the Canadian coast. If the present schedule is maintained, Pilot Sigmund Levaneffsky expects to reach San Francisco shortly before dawn, Pacific coast time—less than 60 hours flying time.

The plane was entirely of Soviet construction. It thus carried with it the expressed Soviet hope that its men and materials will outdo the capitalist world in this field of endeavor, and forward the cause of Communism. Emergency equipment stowed aboard would maintain the fliers for months in Arctic cold, should they be forced down.

Troopships—Italy Negotiating Purchase

BERLIN (AP)—The North German Lloyd Line announced yesterday it was negotiating for the sale of two ships to the Italia Line, as a result of Italian need for more troop ships. The ships involved in negotiations are the Sierra Ventana and the Werra.

Ban—Placed on Criminals Using Cars

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Police Commissioner James M. Higgins today placed a ban on the operation of automobiles in Buffalo by habitual criminals and assigned a police squad to enforce the order, which has the indorsement of Walter F. Newcomb, district attorney of Erie County.

According to Commissioner Higgins, there are 2500 habitual criminals in Buffalo and Erie County who are driving automobiles. Frequently police learn that crimes in which automobiles were used could have been prevented had the participants been denied the right to drive motorcars.

Gross Glockner—Austria-Italy Road Link Open

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—High on the Gross Glockner Mountain, the long-planned highway from Salzburg into Carinthia was opened today. Yugoslavia cried: "Military strategy," and refused to send any diplomatic representatives. But Italy and Czechoslovakia were represented by the Italian Propaganda Minister and the Czech Minister to Vienna.

Cheap Plane—Soon for Average Man

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—A cheap, safe airplane for the average man is predicted for the near future by Eugene L. Vidal, air chief for the Department of Commerce. The occasion of his comment was a flight to the west coast of a "tail-less" type plane being tested by his bureau.

"The aim," he said, "is to create a model plane which, if produced by private industry in large volume, will sell below $1000. It will be extremely safe. The average man could learn to fly it safely in a few hours. It will require only a small space for taking off and landing.

Aircraft has only started out on its economic path. It will cut no wide path, just as the early automobile, until mass production enters. It is for this mass production that we are laying the groundwork."

Johnson—Warns of Relief Work Strike Threat

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Warning against a threatened strike of service workers employed on federal work relief projects here was voiced today by Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, in charge of the Government's building program

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Big Imports From Japan Start Action

Cotton Goods Men See in Philippines Inquiry U. S. Move to Stem Inflow

Boston Today—*also sees*—Score of strike breakers held prisoners by threatening crowd in Winchester—Repulsive pamphlet given minor motor violators by state police—El removal proposal opposed by Chamber of Commerce and Real Estate Board—Boston Athletic Association ends career.

Japanese—Stiff Fight to Curb Imports Indicated

Evidence that American cotton goods manufacturers are planning a vigorous fight against Japanese imports continued to be revealed in Boston today. That this battle probably will be waged not in the United States but in the Philippines was also indicated to observers of the situation which has been tense for several months.

Figures released by the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers today disclosed that last year this country exported 44,305,000 square yards of cotton goods to the Philippines. This was less than half the volume sent in 1928, namely, 91,003,697 square yards. Values dropped from $11,585,277 to $957,000.

Japan, on the other hand, boosted its Philippine shipments from 30,973,000 square yards in 1928 to 56,500,000 square yards last year. Values increased from $1,983,442 to $2,240,312.

These figures, combined with announcement in Boston yesterday by Wilson C. Flake, assistant United States Trade Commissioner, that he had been ordered to the Philippines to conduct a federal probe of Japanese imports to those islands, gave local textile men the definite impression that American cotton interests have succeeded in stirring up federal interest in the subject.

While textile interests will of course seek tariff protection against Japanese imports, the Tariff Commission in Washington today denied that the forthcoming Philippine probe will be limited to consideration of Japanese competition.

Strike—Workers Besiege Winchester Tannery

Inside the Beggs and Cobb tannery at Winchester today, 20 strike breakers were besieged by hundreds of striking workers. They could not come out, and food was delivered to them by neutrals this morning for the first time in 24 hours. The siege is expected by union officials and Winchester police to continue over the week-end, but food will be supplied the virtual prisoners from time to time.

When strike breakers appear at factory windows, or attempt to leave the factory they are met with muttered threats and clubs brandished in the hands of strike sympathizers. The strike breakers were rushed into the plant yesterday through a crowd of about 5000 persons. Several were injured as tear gas and police force were used to effect their entrance, but now that they are in, police are not concerned with getting them out.

A conference has been arranged for early Monday. It is expected that the union will permit a skeleton crew to enter the factory and protect leather stocks from damage, pending ultimate settlement of differences.

The strike began July 29 when workers submitted 35 protests against longer hours with no pay increases and failure to compel workers to join the union.

Safety—State Tries 'Horrible Example' Method

Under orders from Paul G. Kirk, Commissioner of Public Safety, State troopers today began distribution of a so-called "horror pamphlet" to those motorists caught in minor violations. The pamphlet is a reprint of an article published in a monthly magazine dealing with suffering resulting from motor accidents.

While the editors of the magazine admitted that the article was like a "gruesome spectacle" and will "nauseate some readers" and cautions the sensitive against its perusal, the state police expect to compel many drivers to pull up to the curb and read the article under duress.

The commissioner stated today that he expects the admittedly "sickening, outspoken" article to frighten drivers into careful manipulation of their machines. It is regarded by the commissioner as being a hitherto untried method of reducing accidents.

He did not comment on the view held by many that instillation of fear, as well as delineation of such pictures on the human mind, would have the reverse effect, and bring about more accidents, because it creates a mental hazard.

Elevated—Structure Removal Plan Still in Air

The proposal to remove the Boston elevated structure and substitute a tunnel from Sullivan Square to Forest Hills went through a variety of ups and downs last week. This

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Three-Power Geneva Accord On Ethiopia Gives In to Il Duce; Limited Arbitration Approved

Italian Fascism Decrees Half-Saturday Drills for 'Nation in Arms'

Workers Must Report Each Week to Officers

Wages Remain Intact, But Employers May Add Hours on Other Work Days

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—One of the latest innovations introduced by the Fascist Government is the "Fascist Saturday." The whole employed civil population of Italy is now released from work on Saturday afternoons which are to be devoted to military instruction.

Factories all over Italy are to close at 1 o'clock each Saturday and workers, wearing their black shirts, are to report to their various organizations on the drill ground.

The institution of the "Fascist Saturday" is part of Signor Mussolini's scheme to militarize the whole nation and to transform the country into a unified fighting machine.

The social and political aims of the "Fascist Saturday," it is claimed, are of an altogether different character from the Saturday half-holiday adopted in other countries for rest and recreation. The Italian Government's gift of the free Saturday afternoon to the workers is naturally wrapped up in Fascist ideology.

More Military Training

For the majority of Italians a Saturday has always been like any other day of the week.

It is true that before the arrival of this latest in Fascist gifts to the masses, references were often heard in Italy to "Sabato Inglese" or English Saturday. This had come to mean the half-day's break from work which has been enjoyed not only in England but in various other countries as well.

It is true, too, that the Italians have always been great admirers of the "Sabato Inglese" and the spirit in which it was introduced and enjoyed, and efforts to adopt it in Italy have been partially successful. Whether their admiration for the Fascist Saturday will be equally keen may be legitimately doubted, especially after a consideration of the motives which have prompted its introduction.

Fascist Saturday, we are told, forms part of the measures taken by the regime for the political, cultural, sporting and principally military—that is, Fascist—preparation of the people. Thus the afternoon is given over to the respective organizations so that they may assemble their members for profitable training in the fields of activity mentioned.

Time Can Be Made Up

Hitherto a part of this compulsory training had been performed on Sundays, but now this day will normally be left free and, as a rule, only sporting, cultural and recreative manifestations can be organized on that day.

The Fascist Saturday is to be strictly enforced all over the country. While certain exceptions can be granted by the Secretary of the Fascist Party, especially where special services or economic activities are involved, such exceptions cannot be extended to those under 21 years of age, in consideration, it is stated, of the object of the Fascist Saturday, particularly as regards its application to military preparation.

The alteration in the working time-table is not to affect wages or salaries, but permission is given to make up the hours lost on Saturday on other working days without extra pay. The bill introducing the Fascist Saturday contains a double sting in its tail, for its final clause fixes the penalties which are to be imposed on transgressors.

Compromise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Geneva, Aug. 3

THE compromise evolved in conversations between Britain, France and Italy on the Italo-Ethiopian dispute, and expected to receive Council approval, is in effect an Italian diplomatic victory.

It provides in substance:

1. For continuation of arbitration through selection by the parties of a neutral president, or fifth member, of the conciliation commission set up by Italy and Ethiopia with League approval under their treaty of 1928.

2. The arbitration commission is to be strictly limited in its subject matter. It cannot consider the sovereignty of the place—Ualual—where the incident occurred between Italian and Ethiopian troops. The sole issue is which party attacked the other.

3. The Council sets a time limit of Sept. 4 for arbitration.

4. In any case, the entire question shall return to the Council, presumably after that date.

Beyond this League action, Britain, France and Italy plan to confer on the basis of their 1906 treaty, which in effect divides Ethiopia among them into spheres of influence. These negotiations will be entirely outside the League.

Hoare's Speech Meets Criticism Of Italy's Press

Britain Draws Renewal of Attacks—50 Bombers to Fly to Africa

ROME, Aug. 3 (AP)—The Italian press renewed its bitter attack on Great Britain today in the face of its proposals for the Anglo-Franco-Italian conferences to consider the broad aspects of the Italo-Ethiopian dispute.

Premier Mussolini's newspaper, Il Popolo Romano, condemned Sir Samuel Hoare, British Foreign Secretary, in an editorial. Commenting on Sir Samuel's remark to the British House of Commons that the Italo-Ethiopian trouble provided the world with a grave crisis, the paper said: "This course is against logic and justice."

"After Hoare's discourse," said Il Messagero, "Italy will pursue her course without frustration, appealing again to justice in its civilizing mission of the race."

Both government sources and the authoritative press withheld comment on the developments at Geneva regarding the three-point agreement of France, Italy and Great Britain to confer toward settling the Italo-Ethiopian conflict without war. Nor was there comment on Signor Mussolini's acceptance of the League session of Sept. 4 for full "examination" of the conflict.

Meanwhile military circles discussed with enthusiasm reports that 50 of Italy's mightiest and most modern bombing planes would take off for East Africa in September in what is expected to be the greatest mass flight in history.

It was pointed out that such a flight, aside from involving twice as many planes as were in General Italo Balbo's squadron to the Chichago World's Fair, would cover an airline distance of 1000 miles, far outdistancing the longest hop of the Balbo expedition.

President Reported Seeking Compromise on Utility Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3—Utility holding companies and their supporters have little ground for elation over their victory in the House.

Mandatory dissolution of all but "geographically integrated" systems—the so-called "death sentence"—has been conclusively defeated. But every indication now is that in the end the utilities will find they won the big battle, but lost the campaign.

There has been some hotheaded talk in Administration quarters of dropping the utility legislation altogether for this session. Several of the more anti-utility legislators have declared there will be no bill unless it contains the "dissolution" feature.

However, this extreme point of view has not prevailed in the highest councils.

Individuals close to the President state that the White House is hoping for a sound compromise between the rejected "death sentence" and the alternative House provision which would vest in the Securities Exchange Commission discretionary power to order dissolution of holding companies when "in the public interest."

Chances of such a compromise were measurably enhanced by word from Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, leader of the Senate conferees, that he would recede from his previous insistence that Benjamin Cohen, New Deal coauthor of the measure, be admitted to the conference sessions. Removal of Mr. Cohen's presence will remove the surface issue between the Senate and House conferees.

With this entirely superficial cause of friction removed there is no basic reason why House and Senate cannot adjust their differences. In fact, the only objection Senate and Administration have to the House "discretionary abolition" clause is the very considerable question of its constitutionality.

The Supreme Court has on several

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France, Britain and Italy Draft Text of Accord on Rome's Terms

League Prestige Hit By Great Powers' Act

Council Resolution Made by Them While Parleys on 1906 Basis Planned

ADDIS ABABA Aug. 3 (AP)—Emperor Haile Selassie announced this afternoon, "I have instructed my delegate to Geneva to accept the League's proposals," designed to settle the quarrel with Italy.

By **Sisley Huddleston**

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Aug. 3—After days and nights of private rumbling about forms of words, not merely in a secret session from which newspapermen were excluded, but from which most of the members of the League of Nations Council themselves were barred, the three great powers—Italy, France and England—have agreed on methods of procedure in the Italo-Ethiopian dispute.

Better say, plainly that it is most unsatisfactory. France supported Italy, while England endeavored to defend League prerogatives with poor success.

There were difficult moments when this search for formulas on postponement led to almost undiplomatic quarrels. Premier Pierre Laval of France intimated he had important work to do in Paris. Anthony Eden, British Minister for League affairs, declared his instructions from the Cabinet were not to yield on certain points. Baron Pompeo Aloisi had adamant orders from Premier Benito Mussolini.

Deadlock Impended

So there were makings of a dramatic deadlock after all, even though the purpose of everybody was to evade immediate responsibilities.

Unquestionably Italy, though her case is looked on unsympathetically, has won a diplomatic victory here. She obtains the elimination of frontier considerations in the Ualual affair. On this issue, reduced to the simple proportions of whether the Ethiopians attacked the Italians, doubtless Ethiopia will be condemned by the commission.

The procedure rules out discussion of the war menace, at least until Italy's military preparations are sufficiently advanced, and operations are sufficiently near to weigh heavily in the balance.

Italy, furthermore, refuses a pledge not to employ force, and kept the decisive conversations out of the Council and between the great powers under the 1903 treaty between them.

Thus Ethiopia is relegated to an inferior status, since it is not a party to the tripartite pact.

British Stand

Matters on which the British put up a gallant stand were, first, fixation of a time limit for conclusion of the double negotiations in the Arbitration Commission and in the three-power conference which is expected to be held in France during August; second, the right of the September Council to take up the whole case. But Signor Mussolini was equally firm, and the compromise finally found really leaves both parties free.

This compromise on the present controversy is twofold. First, there is the resolution of the Council, and second, the communication of the three great powers to the Council.

The resolution as now framed takes note of the arbitration proceedings and confirms the incompetence of the commission to determine territorial questions. The arbitrators must confine themselves to direct facts. They will appoint a neutral president. By Sept. 4, the Council will examine their report.

The communication of the great powers to Maxim Litvinoff, president of the Council, notifies the League of their intention to meet with a view to facilitating a settlement. Results of these conversations will be conveyed to the Council.

League Played Down

It will be seen that the connection of the League with the interested powers is becoming extremely tenuous, and there is criticism in League circles to the effect that throughout the Council has been brushed aside, and in the end merely informed of arrangements reached by a small group or great powers.

It is anticipated that as Italy still objects even to a mention of the time limit which the British demand, Baron Aloisi will, while voting for the rest of the resolution, abstain on this. This equivocal proceeding is considered ingenious.

In short, while the great powers may have actually brought a formula to the Council table, they have left the problem of the impending African war precisely where it was. League prestige has not gained thereby. The great powers have in fact taken the matter out of the hands of the League, and small powers of the council have so far remained aloof without protest.

Boston Day . . . Imports, Strike, Safety, Elevated . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

week end finds it tacitly approved by federal authorities and by Mayor Mansfield, but opposed by the Chamber of Commerce and the Boston Real Estate Exchange. A bill amending the Commonwealth's statutes so that Boston may borrow in excess of its debt limit is now before the Legislature.

Governor Curley announced yesterday that he could not support the bill as introduced because he believes some limitation should be made on city loans. The Chamber of Commerce and the Real Estate men protested against the city borrowing any funds at this time because of the added burden placed upon taxpayers.

Under the plan favored by Mayor Mansfield, the $35,000,000 needed would be raised by a 45 per cent grant under the federal PWA and 55 per cent from the city of Boston.

Recent agitation in behalf of the removal proposal has now placed it in position where State House and City Hall observers believe it will be proceeded with probably next week. When undertaken, the tunnel project will rank with the Cape Cod Canal and the Passamaquoddy tidal power project as a major New Deal contribution to the region.

B. A. A.—Old Club Closes Doors at Midnight

Famous all over the world as a club where many sporting events were promoted, the Boston Athletic Association announces it will close its doors at midnight tonight. Unless reorganization efforts are successful, they will never reopen.

Founded in 1887, and perhaps most noted for its annual Boston Marathon race, the club found it could not continue because of dwindling membership and tax indebtedness.

[Review of past BAA glories is presented on today's sports page.]

Election—Candidate for School Board Announced

Opening gun in Boston's next election, that for School Committee next month, was fired today when John C. Flaherty, Dorchester, announced his candidacy. He preceded a large field of other aspirants for positions on the committee who are expected to announce their intentions within a few days.

Curley—Big Bills on Way to His Signature

Governor Curley is expected to wield his pen on new legislation quite freely next week.

Anticipated final enactment of his bond issue proposal, the surtax plan and possibly his billboard law will give him opportunity for applying his signature.

Already on his desk is the portion of the bond proposal which provides $13,000,000 for expenditures on highways. This he will sign at noon Monday.

Williams—He's Head of Associated Investors

Roy Williams of Brookline, who has steadily progressed since his graduation at Yale 20 years ago, moving from such jobs as manager of the Scientific American, senior grade lieutenant in the navy to informal aide to visiting royalty, views New England from a new seat. Today he is general manager of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts.

Expanding Powers Of State Scored

AMHERST, Mass., Aug. 3 (AP)—Strong disapproval of the constant encroachment of state government on local authority, was expressed today in a meeting of 60 members of the Massachusetts State Association of Selectmen at the Massachusetts State College.

John W. Heselton of Deerfield, president, pledged the efforts of the organization to preserve for local authorities "those rights of self-government which form the bulwark of our governmental system."

Mr. Heselton condemned a recent decrease of 15 per cent in the former state grant of 50 per cent for road building. He termed the cut "a totally unjustified bureaucratic grab," and promised to introduce a bill before the next Legislature to restore the former 50 per cent. "This cut," he said, "has reduced materially the money available for the employment of many persons who depend for their living on road construction in numerous towns."

Troops Guarding Polls In Kentucky Primaries

HARLAN, Ky., Aug. 3 (AP)—More than 700 Kentucky National Guards occupied Harlan County's 71 polling places as sentries today as votes were cast in the gubernatorial primary election.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Aug. 3 (AP)—Gov. Ruby Laffoon, storm center in the Kentucky Democratic five-cornered fight for the nomination for Governor, is not eligible for re-election. The Laffoon organization has supported Thomas S. Rhea, former state highway chairman.

Lieut. Gov. A. B. Chandler, outspoken Administration critic, Attorney General Bailey P. Wootton, State Treasurer Elam Huddleston and Frederick A. Wallis, wealthy landowner and former police commissioner of New York, are the other candidates.

Republicans, hopeful of profiting by Democratic discord, agreed upon Circuit Judge King Swope of Lexington as the party's candidate.

Volstead Act, Still Law, Marked for Repeal Soon

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (AP)—Legislation to repeal formally the old Volstead prohibition enforcement act, still on the books, was on a list of measures proposed to President Roosevelt yesterday by Chairman Hatton W. Sumners of the House Judiciary Committee.

Representative Sumners also advocated a measure to protect dry states under the repeal amendment.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A complete list will appear on the first Friday of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through the Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Station

Ohio

Columbus—Daily, no regular time assigned, WCOL, 1210kc.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity: Partly overcast, probably with occasional showers tonight and Sunday; slight temperature change; gentle to moderate north to northeast winds.

Maine: Fair, slightly cooler on the south coast tonight; Sunday partly cloudy.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy tonight; Sunday probably showers; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Probably showers tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate north winds over north portion, and moderate to fresh north and northeast over south portion, shifting to southwest on Sunday over extreme south portion; weather partly overcast tonight and Sunday with showers over south portion tonight and over central and south portions Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	68	81	Minneapolis	78	87
Bermuda	80	86	New Orleans	82	92
Chicago	74	92	New York	68	90
Denver	64	80	Norfolk	78	96
Helena	50	74	Philadelphia	74	90
Jacksonville	78	94	St. Louis	80	98
Kansas City	74	102	San Francisco	54	64
Los Angeles	62	78	Washington	78	93
Miami	82	88			

A—8 a. m. Aug. 3.
B—Maximum Aug. 1.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 2:42 p. m.; height, 9.2 feet.
Sunday, 3:36 a. m.; height, 9.3 feet.
Light all vehicles at 8:33 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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Ten Guesses (53)

[Answers to Questions on the Daily Features Page]

1—No; a verb should agree with its subject. In expressions like "one of those women who," the relative pronoun refers not to "one," but to the plural object of "of" ("women"); therefore the sentence should read: "She is one of those women who talk too much."
2—No; it was written by Scott.
3—No; Australia has an area of 2,974,581 sq. mi., and the United States has 3,020,789.
4—Yes; they should be: iridescent, liaison, moccasin, moneys, usage.
5—Yes.
6—Yes; Quebec's area is 804,434 sq. mi., and that of Texas is 265,896.
7—Yes.
8—Yes; for three years (1852-4).
9—Yes.
10—No.

Let the Chips Fall Where They May



By a Staff Photographer

Log-Chopping Championship Changes Hand

Left—Perry Green of Maine Who Regains World Precedence as an Axman Over Alfred Landry of New Hampshire Shown at Left

World Champion Axman for a Day, New Hampshire Man Bows to Maine

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE MARANACOOK, Maine, Aug. 3—These men of the north woods never give up and whoever beats them in honest competition must thereafter be ready to defend his honors. That is what Alfred Landry, a guide from Berlin, N. H., found.

For 24 hours he was champion wood chopper of the world. In 17 3-5 seconds he chopped his way through a 10-inch timber to defeat the former champion, Perry Green of Maine. The contest was held here this week at the New England Sportsmen's Rendezvous.

But Perry Green didn't feel defeated. Off he went to Augusta to have a new ax drawn for him. It came out of the forge weighing seven pounds, two pounds heavier than the customary five-pounder.

He issued a challenge to Landry and, at the edge of this pine-shaded Lake Maranacook, they met, respectful of each other's abilities, sure of their own prowess, friends, and may the best man win.

They stood beside each other on the long square, cut timber. Their hands were locked in the traditional wood choppers' start, palms clasped around the opponent's thumbs.

The starter's gun barked out and they turned, placed their feet so as to form a narrow V and then swung down with their short-handled razor-sharp axes. Quick, choppy blows dug into the pine. It seemed that the axes only rose and fell a half dozen times before Perry Green's big ax sundered the timber.

Judges consulted stop watches and then proclaimed Green again the world's champion. His time: 17 1-5 seconds.

The wood-chopping contest lent more color to this international guides' meet, which has attracted about 10,000 visitors to Lake Maranacook this week. Canoe races, log-rolling contests, fly-casting tournaments and markmanship trials have featured the events with a team of guides from Nova Scotia taking most of the honors.

During interludes in the various competitive events, participants and visitors enjoy a variety of land and water sports.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News.	Blue Room Echoes;	Baseball game	News of sporting
5:15	Children's Corner	orchestra, soloists	Dailey's Orchestra.	events reported
5:30	Temple of Song: A	Austin Wylie and	Organ; contralto,	from fields by
5:45	Cappella Choir	his orchestra	Tito Guizar	studio speakers.
6:00	Evening Journal; Re-	"Evening Tattler";	News Service	U. S. Flag Assn.
6:15	ports of Ep'ic Events	Features; news	Features; music	Dalton Bros. Trio
6:30	News; features	Musical Turns	Minute Men	Allan Leafer and
6:45	Jones and Hare	"Merry Macs"	"Merry-Go-Round"	his orchestra
7:00	World in Review	"Arf of Living";	Hamp's Orchestra.	News Service
7:15	Irish Minstrels	Musical Moments	Sports comment	20th Century Ens.
7:30	"Frank and Phil"	"The Jamboree"	Seattle Symphony	'Getting the News'
7:45	McGoogle Family	Sports Review	Orchestra concert	Organist
8:00	"Operatic Gems"; so-	"The Hit Parade";	from San Diego	Jack Fisher and
8:15	loists; orchestra	Lennie Hayton's	Exposition	his orchestra
8:30	Goldman Band Con-	Orchestra and	New York Philhar-	Freddie Rich and
8:45	cert, Edwin Franko	vocal soloists	monic-Symphony	his entertainers
9:00	Goldman, conductor,	"G Men," authen-	Orchestra concert	Concert Hall;
9:15	from Central Park	tic dramatic sk	from Lewisohn	Sydney Rayner; or.
9:30	National Barn Dance	Chateau: Al Jolson;	Stadium, New	Paige's Orchestra
9:45	program from Chi-	guest artists; Vic-	York City; Willem	News Service
10:00	cago; soloists and	tor Young's Orch-	van Hoogstraten,	"Fiesta"; program
10:15	specialties	estra	conductor	from Canada
10:30	Carefree Carnival;	Mountain music fr.	Studio speaker	Jan Garber and
10:45	popular variety	Asheville, N. C.	Spotlight Revue	his orchestra
11:00	Reports; features	Jolly Coburn and	News Service	Heidt's Orchestra
11:15	Spanish revue	his orchestra	Lyman's Orchestra	Dornberger's Orch.
11:30	Ray Noble and his	Ben Pollack and	Claude Hopkins &	Wayne King's Or.
11:45	dance orchestra	his orchestra	his orchestra	Weeks's Orchestra

Sunday's Programs

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
10:45	String quartet	Marimba band	Regular service of	Morning service of
11:00	News; vocalist	Services from St.	The Mother Ch.,	Tremont Temple
11:15	Wendell Hall	Paul's Cathedral,	The First Church	Baptist Church;
11:30	Weather; musicale	Boston; sermon,	of Christ, Scien-	sermon; quartet;
11:45	Noon Journal	choir	tist, Boston	soloist; organ
12:00	Opportunity Matinee;	Organ solos, Del	Salt Lake City	Jewish dramatic
12:15	Johnson Orchestra	Castillo	Tabernacle Choir,	program
12:30	Radio City Music Hall	University of Chi-	"Along Melody	Gypsy music
12:45	Symphony Orchestra;	cago Round Table	Lane"; recording	News from London
1:00	vocal soloists and	'Road to Romany';	Religious period	String ensemble,
1:15	mixed chorus	gypsy music	with speakers	from network
1:30	"Highlights of the	'Words and Music';	soloists and vocal	Italian Serenaders;
1:45	Bible"; talk; quartet	narrator; soloists	ensemble	soloists; orchestra
2:00	Harpist	Moha'k Col. dr'ma;	Johnny Augustine	ERA Symphony
2:15	"Uncle Ned" sketch	Mr. & Mrs. Coburn	and his orchestra	Orchestra concert
2:30	NBC Light Opera Co.	Chautauqua Sym-	Hawaiian music	Readings
2:45	Gilbert - Sullivan's	phony Orchestra.	News Service	The Sion Boys
3:00	"The Sorcerer"	Albert 'Stoessel,	Symphonic Hour;	"Divertissement";
3:15	Sanford's Or.; soloists	director; pianist,	symphony orches-	recorded program
3:30	National Vespers:	Don Mario, tenor;	tra, Howard Bar-	Organ recital;
3:45	speaker; quartet	music; speaker	low, conductor	vocal soloist
4:00	National Music Camp	Deep River Orch.;	St. Louis Parade;	Coast Guard, 148th
4:15	Summer Concert f'm	vocal soloists	vocal soloists and	Anniversary Band
4:30	Interlochen, Mich.;	Berlin Radio Orch.	Al Roth's dance	Concert; various
4:45	band and orchestra	Beethoven Concerto	orchestra	speakers
5:00	"Roses and Drums";	Rhythm Symph'y;	"Song Pictures";	"Melodiana"; solo-
5:15	Civil War drama	De Wolf Hopper,	Terry O'Toole	ists; orchestra
5:30	Becker dog talk	Dream Drama	"Musical Comedy	Sanderson and
5:45	O. Mazzuck, 'cellist	NBC recital	Moments"; rec.	Crumit; orchestra
6:00	Evening Journal	Religious period,	News Service	National amateur
6:15	Spiritual Singers	from New York	String quintet	night; orchestra
6:30	"Grand Hotel"; net-	"Continental Vari-	Organ recital	Smi'ing Ed'
6:45	work dramatic adap-	eties"; popular	'Musical Moments'	Jacob Tarshish
7:00	Lanny Ross's State	"K-7," secret serv-	Vivian Della Chi-	Evening service
7:15	Fair Concert	ice sketch	esa; concert orch.	of Tremont Tem-
7:30	Voice of the People;	Garden talk	Summer Serenade;	ple Baptist
7:45	sidewalk interviews	News; report	soloists; orchestra	Church; sermon;
8:00	Maj. Edward Bowes's	Ruby Newman and	'Rhythm at Eight';	male quartet;
8:15	Amateur Hour; so-	orchestra with	Ethel Merman; or.	choir; organ
8:30	loists; instrumental	Del Castillo and	Comedy; soloists;	Bandbox Revue;
8:45	ists; vocal groups	vocal sextet	quartet; orchestra	popular music
9:00	Charles Previn and	Rakov's Music and	Chicago Symphony	Sanders's Orch.
9:15	concert orchestra	popular soloists	Orchestra concert	News
9:30	Cornelia O. Skinner	American Album	broadcast from	Horace Heidt's
9:45	Tenor solos	of Familiar Music	Chicago	Orchestra
10:00	"Sunday Evening at	"Uncle Charlie's	Old - Fashioned	Wayne King and
10:15	Seth Parker's"	Tent Show"; so-	Amateur Night	his orchestra
10:30	Alexander Haas'	loists, players and	from open - air	Benay Venuta,
10:45	Gypsy Orchestra	orchestra	ballroom	Political Opinions

Monday's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:30 WBZ, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.
2:30 WEEI, Al Pearce and his Gang; popular variety program.
3:00 WNAC, Boston Red Sox-New York baseball game, reported by Fred Hoey.
4:30 WBZ, Radio Guild drama: Sir H. Rider Haggard's "She."
5:30 WEEI, "Alice in Orchestralia"; musical dramatization.

Dinner and After

7:00 WEEI, "Amos 'n' Andy," serial dramatic sketch.
8:00 WNAC, Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians.
8:00 WBZ, "Fibber McGee and Molly," comedy sketch; soloist; orchestra.
8:30 WEEI, Margaret Speaks, soprano; mixed chorus; concert orchestra.
8:30 WNAC, "One-Night Stands With Pick and Pat"; minstrel show.
8:30 WBZ, "The Call of the Sea"; dramatic sketch, "The Revolution to 1812."
9:00 WBZ, Greater Minstrels; interlocutor; end men; quartet; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor; soloist.
9:00 WNAC, Wallace Beery in "Lightning."

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, Lullaby Lady; male quartet; narrator; concert orchestra.
10:00 WBZ, Ray Knight's Cuckoo Hour; soloists; players; orchestra.

Boston Events

Tonight

Near-By Summer Theaters



WEST FALMOUTH — "The Curtain Rises," by Benjamin Kaye, with Louise Groody. Beach Theater, 8:30.

DENNIS—"Ode to Liberty," with Ina Claire. Adapted by Sidney Howard from the French. Cape Playhouse, 8:30.

WESTFORD—"Much Ado About Nothing," modern dress version. Lake Shore Theater, 8:30.

MARSHFIELD HILLS—"Passing Brompton Road," by Jevan Brandon-Thomas. Marshfield Hills Theater, 8:30.

COHASSET—"Accent on Youth," with Kenneth McKenna and Claudia Morgan. Town Hall Playhouse, 8:30.

Movies



EXETER—Joe E. Brown playing baseball in "Alibi Ike," 2, 4:55, 7:50, "Vagabond Lady."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Lew Ayres in "Silk Hat Kid." Gangsters in love. Fenway, 2:26, 5, 7:34, 10:08. Paramount, 10:20 a. m., 1:35, 4:30, 7:05, 9:30, "Smart Girl," with Ida Lupino.

FINE ARTS—"Once in a Blue Moon." Hecht-MacArthur production with Jimmy Savo, 1, 3:50, 6:30, 8, 9:45. "Beautiful Granada." "Irish Melody." Walt Disney's "Wise Little Hen."

KEITH'S — "The 39 Steps," story of peace time spying by John Buchan, Governor-General of Canada. With Robert Donat. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

ORPHEUM — Spencer Tracy as a crime reporter in "The Murder Man." 9:35 a. m., 12:39, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Vaudeville.

STATE—Boris Karloff in a Bluebeard role in "The Black Room." 12:55, 3:35, 6:50, 8:50. "Woman Wanted," with Maureen O'Sullivan and Joel McCrea.

METROPOLITAN — Shirley Temple in "Curly Top," with John Boles. 11:15 a. m., 2, 4:50, 7:40, 10:30. Stage: Jack Pepper in "L'Illustration," revue. Popeye cartoon, "Dizzy Divers."

MODERN—"Men Without Names," 9, 11:35 a. m., 2:10, 4:45, 7:20, 9:55. "Gigolette."

BOSTON—George O'Brien in "Hard Rock Harrigan," as a driller in a mountain tunnel. 10 a. m., 12:29, 2:58, 5:27, 7:56, 10:25. "Rendezvous at Midnight," Ralph Bellamy and Valerie Hobson in a murder mystery.

TREMONT — Ginger Rogers in "Rafter Romance," and Betty Furness in "Midshipman Jack" 8:30 a. m. to midnight

UPTOWN—Kay Francis in "Stranded." 1, 3:45, 6:30, 9:15. "Rocky Sharp."

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Sanders of the River," with Paul Robeson. 3:20, 6:20, 9:20. "Ladies Love Danger."

UNIVERSITY—Will Rogers in "Doubting Thomas." 3:25, 6:25, 9:30. Ann Harding in "The Flame Within."

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Going Places," with Lowell Thomas; another chapter of "Lost City"; "The Kids in the Shoe," color cartoon; "Killing the Killer," mongoose and cobra; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

Sunday

Music

ESPLANADE CONCERT—8:30.
Overture to "A Midsummer Night's Dream" ..... Mendelssohn
Symphony in G Minor, No. 40 ... Mozart
I. Allegro molto
II. Andante
III. Menuetto: Allegretto
IV. Allegro assai
Prelude to Act 3, "The Mastersingers of Nuremburg" ..... Wagner
(a) "Entrances of the Little Fauns" from "Cydalise" ..... Pierné
(b) Mosquito Dance ..... Paul White
Waltz: "Voices of Spring" ... J. Strauss
Overture "Poet and Peasant" ... Suppé
(Solo Violoncello: H. Droeghmans)



ART MUSEUM CONCERT—FERA Symphony Orchestra, S. G. Braslavsky, conductor. "Rosamund," overture (Schubert); "Les Eolides" (Franck); "Tales From the Vienna Woods" (Strauss); Hungarian Dances, Nos. 5 and 6 (Brahms); Hungarian Rhapsody (Liszt); "Turkish March" (Mozart). 3:30.

MARINE PARK BAND CONCERT—ERA Band, William A. Barrington-Sargent, conductor, 6.

FRANKLIN FIELD BAND CONCERT—ERA Band, Frank Gurley, conductor, 6.

JAMAICA POND CONCERT—ERA Civic Chorus, 6.

MELROSE BANDSTAND—ERA Band Concert, 6.

Other Events

ALL DAY CRUISE—By Boston and Yarmouth steamer. Leaves Hoosac Tunnel Docks, Charlestown at 10:30 a. m. Sails past Marblehead, Provincetown and Plymouth. Back about 6.

PROVINCETOWN BOAT—Sails from Long Wharf at 10:15 a. m. Weekdays at 10. Back about 8.



PLYMOUTH BOAT — Sails from Commercial Wharf at 10:15 a. m. On Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays from Long Wharf at same hour.

NANTASKET BOATS — Leave Rowe's Wharf hourly. Evening Harbor Sails: Wednesdays, Fridays, Saturdays on steamer Mayflower. Leave 8:30, back 11.

MOONLIGHT CRUISES—S. S. Steel Pier sails from Long Wharf nightly at 8:30 p. m.

HARBOR ISLAND CRUISE—Motor launch sight-seeing trip. 10 a. m., 2:30, 6:30, daily. Call Rawding Bus Lines, Liberty 3127, for reservations.

OLD SOUTH MEETING HOUSE—League Against War and Fascism meeting marking 21st anniversary of beginning of World War, 8.

Monday

Music

NOON CONCERT—ERA Band, Parkman Bandstand on the Common.

Amoskeag Demands $5,000,000 Tax Cut

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 3 (AP)—The Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, it was learned yesterday, is seeking an abatement of $5,000,000 in its assessed valuation under threat of court action.

City officials were formally notified of this action when the Amoskeag paid its 1935 taxes under protest. The textile corporation is assessed for $13,000,000 and its bill is $4416. By paying yesterday, a 2 per cent discount was obtained, representing a saving of $8,320.

Local officials had no comment to make but Mayor Damase Caron indicated he would issue a statement within a few days.

Vermont Legion Seeks Exemptions

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., Aug. 3 (AP)—A resolution favoring the passage of state legislation exempting war veterans from the payment of poll, flood and old-age pension taxes was presented yesterday at the first business meeting of the Vermont convention of the American Legion.

The resolve would instruct the legislative committee of the Legion to bring such a bill before the State Legislature at the next session. The resolution also favored giving veterans a $1000 allowance exemption on property taxes. Approximately 1000 Legionnaires are in town for the convention which will conclude tomorrow.

SWITZERLAND
TECHNICAL AND HOUSEHOLD RUBBER GOODS
Marque "WEBO" Déposée
OTTO WEBER, India rubber goods and Jointings manufacturer, Zürich 8, Klausstr. 47
Products for Plumbers, Sanitary Fitters, Ironmongers. Industries, Specialty: Pipe Joints "Webo." Jointing Washers of every kind for all purposes. Door Stops, Seat Buffers, Hooks, Fruit Jar Rings, Gas Tubing, Splash Guard, etc.

Curley Bills Kindly Treated In Legislative Action of Week

Few in number but great in import to the taxpayer were the bills ground out of the Beacon Hill legislative mill this week. Only twice was the Governor balked in his last-minute drive to force "must" legislation through both houses. Despite this it was decidedly "Curley Week" on the hill.

The two bills meeting sufficient opposition to slow them down to a mere walk were the so-called billboard and building bond-issue bills. Both these bills may still be resurrected on Monday if the Governor can muster sufficient voting strength over the week end.

The billboard bill, after a stormy voyage, was killed 21-15 yesterday afternoon — two Democrats joining the Republican ranks. The bill will come up for reconsideration Monday but observers hold little hope for it.

The building portion of the Governor's $20,800,000 bond issue bill came to grief in the House when the Republicans defeated the $7,800,000 appropriation and substituted in its place the minority bill of $4,500,000. The Senate appears to be in a mood to accept the minority report. But even at that, His Excellency will receive $17,500,000 for his "works and wages" program.

Thus the Curley ship of state sails serenely on, with the $13,000,000 highway portion of the bond issue safely signed and stowed away in its hold, and the $3,000,000 surtax measure all wrapped awaiting only its final check-over.

Other action this week follows:

The Governor

Action: Signed the "guest clause" automobile insurance bill.

Significance: Deprives guest riders in automobiles involved in accidents from collecting damages from insurance companies. A step in the direction of reduction of Massachusetts nigh automobile insurance rates.

Action: Signed bill to allow the Department of Labor and Industries to predetermine wage rates to be paid on all public works contracts before bids are called for.

Significance: The bill is designed to insure the payment of the prevailing rate of wages in the particular locality where the work is to be done.

Action: Signed a bill authorizing the City of Boston to borrow $600,000, the proceeds of which would be used in payment of court awards on land takings arising out of the East Boston Tunnel construction.

The Governor has on his desk for signature a bill to redistrict the City of Boston into not more than 45 wards.

Significance: This redivision would allow some wards, allegedly without proper proportional representation, to increase their representation in the House of Representatives. Boston is represented in the House by 45 representatives, although at present there are only 22 wards. The new bill would probably not increase the number of wards above 23, according to its sponsors.

Action: Signed a bill which provides a yearly salary of $950 for the State House scrubwomen.

Significance: Previously these women have been on a weekly wage which was stopped if they were forced to remain away. Under the new bill they receive a straight salary. This was one of the Governor's own bills.

The House

Action: Passed to be enacted the $13,000,000 portion of the Governor's bond issue specified for road and highway construction. Defeated the $7,800,000 portion of the bond issue specified for public works building. A $4,500,000 grant was substituted and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Significance: Primarily it showed the Governor's power to be nearly invincible. Second, it should bring "work and wages" to an undetermined number of unemployed. It is expected they will number in the thousands. Third the total amount —with the "hoped-for" federal grant on a 45-55 matching agreement— should equal approximately $50,000,000, according to the Governor.

Action: Passed to be engrossed a compulsory contributory state pool unemployment insurance bill. It was sent to the Senate and must return for final enactment.

Significance: Not effective unless the federal social security act were passed. If that act were passed this year, unemployed who had received a salary of $2500 or less and had been employed in a business of eight workers or more would be entitled to receive benefits after Jan. 1, 1938. He would receive not less than $5 nor more than $15 a week for a period of not longer than 16 weeks out of any one year.

Action: Killed the bill designed to raise the school age from 14 to 16. Action was put over until the next session which is tantamount to killing the bill.

Significance: This bill has been a perennial labor bill. For the first time, with the Governor's approval, it appeared the legislation might have a chance of passage. Representative Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. led the fight for the bill in the House but was allegedly unable to cope with the pressure from the Roman Catholic group which has successfully opposed the bill each year.

Action: Without debate and on a voice vote, passed to be engrossed the bill which would provide $5,000,000 for a new Suffolk County Court House.

Significance: This construction would not be attempted until the sum could be obtained from the Federal Government.

The Senate

Action: Passed to be engrossed and sent to the House for enactment the Governor's $3,000,000 surtax bill, assessing a 10 per cent tax on incomes, personal, corporate and others.

Significance: The Governor says the bill is necessary to pay for financial obligations already incurred by this Legislature. If it is defeated the amount will be added to the general tax.

Action: Passed to be enacted and sent to the Governor for his signature a bill restricting the erection, alteration, and use of buildings and billboards on the Concord Turnpike.

Significance: This bill is not to be confused with the so-called billboard bill defeated in the Senate, 21 to 15. The Concord bill attempts to protect the scenic beauty of that countryside and applies to large billboards and signs only.

Action: Referred to the next annual session—in other words killed—the bill designed to set up an improved method of municipal planning.

Significance: Sponsors declared it had been so changed in committee they wished to have a satisfactory bill worked over for the next session.

Action: Concurred with the House, following a special message from the Governor, to provide additional financial assistance to the town of Millville. The assistance would be in the form of an additional $8000 from the state income tax.

Significance: A former bill to exempt Millville, now in financial straits, from paying the state and county taxes was ruled unconstitutional by the Attorney General. This new bill gives the town practically the same assistance under another guise.

Massachusetts to Help Build Road to Race Track

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 3 (AP)—The Commonwealth of Massachusetts will contribute $20,000 toward the $40,000 necessary to construct a new highway to the Agawam race track which is being built at the site of the former Bowles-Agawam Airport.

The county will contribute $10,000 and the racing association will contribute the other $10,000. The state grant has been made on recommendation of H. D. Phillips, western district engineer.

Two New Hampshire Firms Obtain Stay Of Processing Tax

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 3 (AP)—Two New Hampshire concerns today were on the growing list of firms which have obtained temporary injunctions against collection of the processing tax.

Judge George F. Morris in Federal District Court here yesterday granted the injunctions to R. G. Sullivan, Inc., Manchester cigar manufacturers, and the Nashua Gummed and Coated Paper Company, of Nashua.

There was no written opinion, but from the bench Judge Morris said he was impressed with the argument that the processing tax was not passed to provide revenue for the Government but was one to take money from one class to sustain another. The Nashua concern owes $3400 in processing taxes for material processed in June and the Sullivan company owes $4607 for the same time.

The Amoskeag Manufacturing Company yesterday asked an injunction. The firm claims it paid processing taxes totaling more than $130,000 in the last three months. The case was set for Aug. 16. On Aug. 9 the cases of the Exeter Manufacturing Company, an Exeter and Pittsfield textile company, and the White-Washburn Company, Inc., of Hinsdale, a paper company, are due in court.

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The World's Day

Its News at a Glance

Continued from Page 1

in this area. If these workers quit, he said, he would have to replace them, having no discretion in the matter. Dissatisfaction among the workers grew out of the fact that their twice-monthly pay envelope is in some instances smaller than what they received under previous work relief schedules.

"I hope for their own sake they won't do this," General Johnson said. "This is not like a conflict between employer and employee. These wages are statutory, with which I have nothing to do whatever."

Work projects in this area calling for expenditure of $261,000,000 have been sent to Washington for approval. Of these $77,000,000 worth have been approved and the money made available, General Johnson said.

Danzig—Exports to Poland Barred

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DANZIG—This free city and Poland had today driven their economic dispute to the point of complete trade stoppage. Poland placed an embargo on all imports from Danzig.

This followed yesterday's Danzig tariff action, favoring German imports over Polish. The dispute originally arose when the Danzig currency was devaluated by the National Socialist group in control there, against Polish opposition. The devaluation was claimed by Poland to violate an economic pact in force, and to give Danzig a considerable trade advantage over the near-by Polish port of Gdynia. Some compromise is expected to be found, since basic relations are governed by the 10-year amity pact between Poland and Germany, whose National Socialists control the Danzig Senate.

HOLC—Foreclosures Against 909

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The Home Owners Loan Corporation today started weeding out those persons who did not apply for home loans in good faith. Figures were published showing foreclosure proceedings against 909 defaulting home borrowers in 45 states. More than a third of these were declared due to deliberate delinquency, or "obstinate refusal to pay, notwithstanding the possession of adequate funds."

The abuses of the HOLC facilities included some threats of political reprisal from some delinquent borrowers, in event of foreclosure.

Einstein Stuck—on a Sandbar

OLD LYME, Conn., Aug. 3 (AP)—Dr. Albert Einstein's profound knowledge of the problems of cosmic space apparently isn't much help to him when a receding tide leaves his sailboat stuck on a sandbar.

The internationally famous natural scientist, spending a summer vacation here, frequently sails the lower waters of the Connecticut River. Recently, it became known today, his boat grounded on a bar when the tide ebbed too quickly as he was making a tack in shallow water.

Rather than endure the long wait until high tide, Dr. Einstein began to rock his boat and otherwise strive to free it from the bar, but to no avail. Finally two youths in a power boat noticed the professor's plight, and by dint of a little tugging and hauling succeeded in getting the craft into free water.

Not until several days later did the two young men learn the identity of the extremely grateful mariner whom they had aided.

Confessed Robber Lynched For Slaying of Officer

YREKA, Calif., Aug. 3 (AP)—A mob of 25 to 50 masked men dragged C. L. Johnson, a confessed robber, from the county jail here early today and lynched him for the slaying of Chief of Police F. R. Daw of Dunsmuir, Calif.

Authorities said Johnson admitted he was one of two suspected robbers halted early Monday by Chief Daw and Traffic Officer George Malone. Officers said he named Robert Miller as the killer and the man who wounded Officer Malone. Miller is still a fugitive. Johnson was caught about an hour after the killing and readily admitted participation in the shooting and the robbery a few hours earlier, which had put Chief Daw on his trail.

Coast Guard Notes 145th Anniversary

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (AP)—The coast guard, a development of Alexander Hamilton, will celebrate its 145th anniversary tomorrow.

On Aug. 4, 1790, President George Washington signed an act creating the "Revenue Cutter Service," an obscure force of 10 cutters manned by approximately 200 men.

Out of that crew the present coast guard of 55 cruising cutters and patrol boats, as well as several hundred small craft, 243 life-saving stations, 5 air stations and 40 planes. The personnel includes 500 commissioned officers, 600 warrant officers and 9000 enlisted men.

Major celebrations will be held at New London, home of the coast guard academy, and at other important bases.

'Bobbed-Tail' Plane Heads for Capital

SANTA MONICA, Calif., Aug. 3 (AP)—Flying the newest thing in inexpensive air travel, Pilot John H. Giese was en route to Washington yesterday to show Department of Commerce officials a "bobbed-tail" plane designed by Waldo Waterman, of Los Angeles.

The "tailless" ship, capable of three hours continuous flight, was built to meet Government specifications for a dependable plane to cost about $1000.

Columbus, Ohio, Man Held On Corruption Charges

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 3 (AP)—Franklin County Prosecutor Donald J. Hoskins announced late yesterday that Oliver W. Gillette confessed directing a "petition mill" and signing false names to petitions for a statewide vote on three proposed constitutional amendments.

Gillette was arrested in a raid on a downtown hotel room which George S. Meyers, Secretary of State, called the headquarters of "the most brazen attempt at corruption of elections I have ever encountered."

Slide Closes New Highway From U. S. to Mexico City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—A landslide, 343 kilometers north of here, has closed the Pan-American Highway. A dispatch to the National Highway Commission estimated that it would take from one to three days to clear the road.

Announcement was also made that the road would be officially closed to through traffic from the United States beginning Aug. 4. According to present plans the highway will not be reopened until it is paved from end to end.

Immigration Law Revision Urged by Col. MacCormack

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (AP)—Thorough revision of the immigration laws "to close up the loopholes through which the alien criminal escapes" was urged tonight by Col. D. W. MacCormack, Immigration Commissioner.

The laws also should be amended, he said in a radio talk, "to prevent some of the incredibly cruel family separations which are inevitable under the present laws." As they stood, he added, the laws "coddle the criminal, while dealing with unbelievable severity with the alien of good character."

Modern Cattle Rustlers Caught by Modern Methods

PHOENIX, Ariz., Aug. 3 (AP)—The challenge of modern cattle rustlers who have substituted automobiles for horses in their swift raids, has been effectively answered by Arizona officers through the use of modern crime detection methods.

Alarmed at the great increase in cattle thefts from central Arizona ranges, Sheriff J. R. McFadden of Maricopa County brought finger printing facilities and plaster of paris molds into the fight against the crime that has confronted the West since frontier times.

Where Motors Hum Up Toward Austria's Alpine Ceiling



Associated Press Photos

Scenes on Europe's Newest Mountain Highway

Inset—President Miklas of Austria, Who Officiated at the Opening. Upper Left and Right—Views of the Motorway Partly Completed. Lower, the Gross Glockner in the Background, With Its Glacier

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Aug. 3—President Miklas, in the presence of representatives of the Austrian and foreign press, opened today for general traffic the highroad leading from Salzburg to Carinthia over one of the highest mountains of Austria—the Gross Glockner.

Construction has been planned many years, but work was actually begun only in 1930. It has been hastened during the last two years.

The road is not only to be used for Austrian tourism, but will serve strategic purposes.

Yugoslavia took great exception to this road, saying its purpose is purely strategical. Her representatives did not attend.

Czechoslovakia, on friendlier terms with both Austria and Italy, was represented by the Czech minister in Vienna, while the Italians sent Count Galeazzo Ciano, Minister of Propaganda.

Reich Draws New Code To Cover Treason

BERLIN, Aug. 3 (AP) — Roland Freisler, State Secretary for the Ministry of Justice, disclosed yesterday that activity against the National Socialist Party and its organizations will be regarded as treason against the people and will be punished by death under the new criminal code.

"It must be clear that the National Socialist movement is the pillar of the German nation and it must be protected by provisions against treasonable activities by the coming code," he said.

The State Secretary outlined 15 points, many of them dealing with technical questions, to be covered by the forthcoming sweeping penal code.

'Severe Crime'

"Treasonable activities against the people are the most severe crimes," he said. "Traitors place themselves outside the community and a severe crime of this kind must be punished with outlawry, including the death penalty."

Severe punishment also would be provided for treasonable action by foreigners, he added, but such action could not be termed treason against the people because foreigners are bound only by an obligation of hospitality, not by ties of allegiance to the nation.

Among the 15 points outlined in Herr Freisler's suggestions are the following:

Treasonable acts against the people committed by a German through a breach of faith constitute the most heinous crime of "Volksverrat";

A traitor to the people places himself beyond the pale of the community, and therefore shall be punished with outlawry, including the death penalty;

Among the treasonable acts, treason against the country, treason against Der Führer and high treason are to be detailed as examples without exhausting thereby the possibilities of all the aspects of "Volksverrat";

Without weakening the penal measures that are to be taken, special findings that are more in the nature of insurrection than of treason are progressively eliminated;

Defines Treason

There is no such thing as treason through negligence in the real sense of the word;

The commission through negligence of special acts and the purposeful commission of negligent acts that partake of the nature of treason and that could fall under the definition of the fundamental findings of "Volksverrat" are separately placed under the threat of punishment in so far as such procedure is deemed desirable on criminal and political terms, and they will be brought to trial in the same general proceedings despite their special nature.

Acts by foreigners which fall within the definition of elements descriptive and indicative of the fundamental array of facts are separately threatened with punishment as a sort of appendage to the section dealing with treason.

Germany Stiffens Its Official Stand On Roman Catholics

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN — Official warnings against different sections of the population allegedly sabotaging the National Socialist will and policy and therefore weakening state unity, constitute the most important part of the speeches and proclamations of the Ministry of the Interior these days.

The Roman Catholic Church, particularly, is attacked for preferring its sectarian interests before those of the state, especially by opposing National Socialist legislation.

The Roman Catholic authorities, it is alleged, have agitated systematically against the law "for Hereditary Disease in Posterity"—that is the law which authorizes sterilization—thereby seeking to attack the National Socialist movement itself.

Intensification

Recently the Government intensified its offensive against Roman Catholics in a circular from the Ministry of the Interior to all state governments proscribing motherhood training courses through any other institutions than those organized by the state in the official "Reich's Motherhood Service." This action was taken, the circular continues, because success is possible only if training is uniformly given according to the principles of National Socialist ideology. The only other such courses on a large scale now being given in Germany are organized by the Roman Catholic Church and this new action means a severe blow, especially as this church has always emphasized the importance of these courses.

Here is an attempt to enforce still further the supremacy of the state will over all other authorities and to establish the fundamental National Socialist tenet of the totalitarian state.

State Comes First

Religious bodies, this same circular points out, have the right to order their own affairs and to direct their own members provided only that the state will always comes first.

The National Socialist state today appears determined to allow no other will in those spheres which it considers as exclusively its own and recent emphasis upon the fact that the Concordat between the Reich and the Vatican does not exclude the German Roman Catholics, since they are German subjects, from obeying state laws, suggests the possibility of an even sharper struggle between the ecclesiastical and the state authorities in the near future. The Ministry of the Interior's statement on the violation either of the sterilization law or of the new decree proscribing all other training courses but the Reich's Motherhood Service suggests also that the Roman Catholic Church may soon have to defend itself on charges of acting contrary to the law for "the Prevention of Treacherous attacks on the State and Party."

Tensity Prevails

Incidents reported from different parts of the Reich such as from Bremen, where the Roman Catholic youth organizations are forbidden to wear uniforms or carry banners or flags or to exercise in the open, show clearly how tense the feeling is just now between the state and the Roman Catholic Church.

Official warnings have also been issued against those film-goers who show dissatisfaction even with films which, according to the Ministry of the Interior, have been expressly sanctioned by Herr Adolf Hitler himself. This, Dr. Wilhelm Frick declares, "is calculated in the highest degree, to endanger state authority and lead to unrest in the population."

President Said to Seek Utilities Compromise

(Continued from Page 1)

occasions already invalidated grants of power to the Executive which were accompanied by more definite standards than the mere "in the public interest" which alone would guide the Securities Exchange Commission if the House version were enacted.

The task for the conferees then, is simply one of finding adequate standards for judging the individual merits of each holding company. Since it cannot have abolition of all such companies, the more extreme liberals in the Senate will perforce be satisfied with a provision which would at least destroy several of those companies and put the balance on their good behaviour.

House for Discrimination

The House is already on record in favor of legislative discrimination between the various holding companies. Its strong vote against the "death sentence" cannot be interpreted to mean it would oppose a compromise, discretionary version of the same thing.

While there are some "die-hards" in the Administration who advocate going to the country with the "death sentence" as a major issue in the 1936 campaign rather than accept a compromise, these constitute merely one faction of Administration thought.

There is an opposing group including several members of the Federal Power Commission, who have disapproved strongly of the "death sentence" from the beginning. It is now their turn and the chances are that Mr. Roosevelt will accept their moderate attitude.

Lobby Inquiry Goes On

Against this background of developments on the utility bill itself both Senate and House lobby investigating committees pursued their somewhat conflicting studies. The Senate committee decided to delve deeper into the alleged "whispering campaign" on the suspicion that it went much farther than has so far been indicated by testimony.

The House committee completed its exoneration of Rep. Nat Patton (D) of Texas from suspicions raised previously by the Senate committee as to his relations with the president of the Texas Power & Light Company.

The Senate commitee's "whispering campaign" search was spurred when one of its investigators is said to have discovered in the files of the Electric Bond & Share Company a letter signed by G. G. Walker, assistant to C. E. Groesbeck, chairman of the board, promising to take up "in more detail" a suggestion that the company support such a "whispering campaign" and terming the suggestion "very pertinent."

E. P. Cramer, a New Jersey advertising man, had testified to sending a letter making the suggestion to Mr. Groesbeck, but Mr. Groesbeck denied ever having heard of the letter.

Patton is Exonerated

The Patton incident was apparently closed after his nephew Norris Shook, and his daughter, Bonnie Patton, both substantiated Mr. Patton's own story that he and his family were in Annapolis on the day when he was charged with having received a rather mysterious package at the hotel room of the Texas utility official, and after all "Bonnie" could scarcely have been mistaken about the date, because didn't she meet "Dick" Powell, of movie fame, there that day?

Taking into consideration Bonnie's 17 years, and the fact that her name is fully justified by her person, the committee was left with little, if any, doubt as to the truth of Mr. Patton's testimony as to his whereabouts on June 30.

Mr. Shook further insisted that the box his uncle did receive from the Texas official contained cigars and nothing but cigars. He further denied ever having discussed the contents of that box with E. V. Sellers, or expressed to Mr. Sellers any doubts as to the fact that it did contain cigars. Mr. Sellers previously quoted Mr. Shook as having stated such doubts to him.

What's Going On In the Arts

Museum Exhibit: No. 6

THE Spaniards are still in favor in the one-picture exhibitions featured this summer at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. Each picture, displayed by itself in the Stone Room, comes from the permanent collection. For this week "A Man in a Brown Coat," by Goya, is shown.

Contrasting with Velásquez, whom he studied and admired, Goya was a tempestuous character, always in difficulties, "temperamental," embittered, vindictive. He lived in Spain when it had fallen into decline after an eventful history. He responded with violence to the life he witnessed about him, and he resorted to a satire which is among the most castigating in art history. On the etched plate he unloaded his suspicions, his prejudices, his hatreds. To this day the symbolism has not been deciphered satisfactorily, but enough is understood to reveal the objects of his shafts: royalty, the army, the clergy and individuals.

The personal quality which characterized him as an artist is also noticeable in Goya's painted portraits. He served the court of Charles IV, as Velásquez had served Philip IV. Consequently there remains a more complete record in paint of the Spanish royal families. Goya, however, left a personal imprint upon the features of his models, hinting at the particular weakness of character. He had not Velásquez's objectivity.

The Museum portrait by Goya is of an unidentified man. His piercing eyes hold the attention of the onlooker so fixedly that it is difficult to explore the picture. Goya has conveyed the forcefulness of his personality, the intensity of feeling, the brilliance of thought. Probably this characterization comes closer to the implication in the adjective, Spanish, than portrayals by his famous predecessors.

Goya exercised influences in painting which are felt to this day. Manet, the Frenchman, was inspired by his characterization and his handling of blacks; some of Daumier's satires show a kinship with Goya's. Some of our own Boston painters have worked in the manner of the Spanish master.

D. A.

Gag-Rule in Alabama Vetoed by Governor

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 3 (AP)—Declaring that "we will stay safe so long as our speech, our press and our right to meet are all free," Governor Bibb Graves yesterday vetoed the Street anti-sedition bill sponsored by the American Legion in Alabama for admitted purpose of combating communistic activity in Alabama.

Reports that House members had been informed he would not object to having his veto overriden drew a denial from Governor Graves.

The Street bill prohibited the printed or uttered word advocating overthrow of the Government by force or violence, making the offense a misdemeanor. Alabama's present anarchy law makes it a felony.

Writers Resent Red Charge

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 3—Fixing Aug. 9 as a deadline before considering court action against charges of Kenneth Murrell, commander of a local Legion post, that they are in "a gigantic racket" for Communism, a group of writers last night left here.

The group previously had visited Alabama and charged they were fired on from an automobile, bringing a statement from Governor Bibb Graves of that State that the reported shooting was for "publicity purposes."

President's Threatener Held

Charged with sending a threat letter to President Roosevelt, George E. Jeffers, an unemployed laborer, arrested yesterday by a United States deputy marshal, pleaded guilty in Pittsfield, Mass., today and was held in $2500 bail, the Associated Press reports.

Soviet Fliers Off on Hop Of 6000 Miles Over Pole

(Continued from Page 1)

clear weather has been advanced by Gen. Umberto Nobile, Italian explorer who crossed the pole in the dirigible "Norge" in 1926. Heavy fog kept Gen. Nobile from making satisfactory observations on that trip.

The fliers are charged with examining the weather and ice conditions at the pole itself where the Soviet hopes a permanent meteorological station can be established. The fliers are also under instructions to investigate the possibilities of regular aerial communication between Europe and America via the arctic.

Continuous Daylight

Fog and clouds constitute the principle dangers, along with the ever-present possibility of ice forming and weighting down the machine. Mr. Levaneffsky selected the time of year for the flight when he will have continous daylight in the arctic regions. He will enter the daylight zone before he leaves the Russian mainland and night is expected to catch up with him only after he has penetrated well into Canada.

The plane is equipped with a radio through which the occupants hope to keep in constant touch with northern wireless stations which will send out weather bulletins from both Europe and the American continent.

The Soviet icebreaker Sadko, with a Russian national scientific party aboard, is stationed at Hoker Island of the Franz Josef group, and will radio reports. The Sadko has two planes to be sent to Mr. Levaneffsky's aid if he is forced down. There is an airfield at Hoker Island.

Concentrated Foods

The fliers are carrying concentrated foods and heavy fur clothing for use if they are marooned on the ice.

From Moscow the course lies in a straight line just west of the fortieth meridian direct to the pole, where the fliers veer left and steer slightly west of the 120th meridian to Vancouver City. From Moscow they fly 553 miles to Onega City on the Gulf of Onega. Then crossing the White Sea they cut over the sparsely populated Kola Peninsula to emerge over the Barents Sea about 150 miles east of Murmansk.

The distance from the Kola Peninsula to Victoria Island is about 800 miles, and from the island to the pole, 677 miles. From the pole to Prince Patrick Island is 915 miles.

Crossing the tip of barren Prince Patrick Island and then Banks Island, the fliers hit the mainland near Darnley Bay. From there the route crosses the Great Bear Lake, Fort Simpson and the Rocky Mountains and Cascade Range to Vancouver City. The distance from Darnley Bay to Vancouver City is about 1400 miles.

Mr. Levaneffsky gained international prominence and the title "Hero of the Soviet Union" in 1933 when he flew to the rescue of James J. Mattern, American round-the-world flier forced down on the frozen wastes of Anadir. His co-pilot is George Baidukoff, son of a railway worker. In the Army Aviation School Mr. Baidukoff became an expert in blind flying. The navigator is Victor Lichenko.

'Mystery Ray' Seems Simple

(Continued from Page 1)

two trial units are expected to become obsolete, for air is a poor medium for the transmission of sound in the first place. Temperature, wind, and air density divert sound waves tremendously and make the locators inefficient for distances greater than four or five miles.

The correction of 1100 feet a second for time lag seldom is not absolutely correct and frequently is way off. With the new ray, absolute accuracy is claimed for distances as great as 20 miles and may be increased to 50.

Searchlights are highly undesirable necessities at present, for while they locate the enemy for friendly artillery they give away tactical positions and furnish targets for enemy guns.

Prevents Attack

Those army officers from corps area headquarters and from Washington who were privileged to see the initial tryouts are convinced that the new device will be an invaluable adjunct to coast defense and to defense from air attack as well. Experiments are being carried out in this line by the Ordnance Department at Aberdeen, Md., internationally known United States Army Proving Station. The device will be similar, but will be used in conjunction with the antiaircraft guns instead of with the coast defense.

Despite the War Department's attempts to maintain complete secrecy with regard to their ray, there is not as much mystery surrounding their present success as still envelopes the "Mussolini ray" which is understood to be capable of disabling the ignition systems of enemy motors. However, the value of such a ray during any future war is now held to be negligible, for Diesel-powered engines are being developed for all armies of the major powers.

Fort Gold Nuggets To Have Walls And Roof Two Feet Thick

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WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 — The Government's new gold vault at Fort Knox, Ky., is going to be the last word in monetary fortresses.

The pains which the Government is taking to make the vault impregnable were revealed today for the first time by a study of the plans.

The vault will be suspended in the middle of a square building with walls, roofs and floors two feet thick. The walls and roofs will be faced with granite.

The vault itself, into which the Government expects to store much of the gold now housed in New York City and at the Philadelphia mint, will be 40 by 60 feet and extend through nearly two complete stories of the building.

That space, allowing for corridors and the like, would be big enough to store $19,000,000,000 in gold—more than the world's present monetary supply.

Four machine-gun turrets with underground entrances to the main building will be erected outside. The new building will cost $450,000.

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Tennis Stars File Early In U.S. Tourneys

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 3—The new arrangement of the United States championships, by which all the doubles will be played at Longwood, beginning Aug. 17, and all the singles at Forest Hills, starting Aug. 29, has brought enthusiastic response from many quarters, and at least six nations will be represented in both, according to entries already received at the office of the United States Lawn Tennis Association.

Frederick J. Perry, ace of the champion Davis Cup team of Great Britain, and defending singles champion, will head a men's team of three or four, while the British women over here for the Wightman Cup series, beginning Aug. 16, will also represent Great Britain at Longwood and Forest Hills.

France has entered a team of three for both events, with the veteran Jacques Brugnon as captain, accompanied by Christian Boussus, now ranking player of France, and A. Martin Legeay, now third ranking player. Boussus and Legeay will play in both singles and doubles, while Brugnon will confine his efforts to doubles.

Due to the imminence of the German championships, Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm, German ace, has been compelled to decline the invitation of the national association, but Roderich Menzel of Czechoslovakia, accompanied by a young compatriot, Jon Caska, who ranks fourth over there, is already in this country.

Canada and China are also sure candidates for many of the championships, both for men and women, and with the pick of California, the South and the East already working hard in the various invitation tournaments and the eastern turf championships, a pair of tournaments of the highest class is assured.

The California Lawn Tennis Association has already entered J. Donald Budge, C. Gene Mako, Carolin A. Babcock, Gracyn W. Wheeler, as well as several more of its newcoming stars, while Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Wilmer M. Hines, Bryan M. Grant Jr., Robert (Lefty) Bryan and John McDiarmid will be the pick of the South. The East will have Francis X. Shields, Sidney B. Wood Jr., Francis A. Parker, Clifford S. Sutter, Gregory S. Mangin and R. Berkeley Bell for the hopefuls, while among the fair sex, Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, Helen Wills Moody, and Helen Hull Jacobs are certainties.

Perry and Austin Lose

NEWCASTLE, Eng., Aug. 3 (AP)—The British Davis Cup stars, Fred J. Perry and H. W. (Bunny) Austin, were defeated in the Northumberland doubles tennis tournament today by C. E. Malfroy and A. C. Stedman of New Zealand, 6—3, 6—2.

Twenty-Five Years Ago on the Diamond

By a Staff Writer

Aug. 3, 1910

CHICAGO, first in the National League standing, blanked the New York Giants, 3 to 0, behind the seven-hit pitching of Pfeister. The New York outfield had 14 putouts, Murray in right having six and Seymour in center having five. Both outfielders had more putouts than their first baseman, Fred Merkle, who had three.

Strafaci vs. Coria In United States Public Links Golf

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 3 (AP)—Joe Coria, a little blonde "cop" from St. Paul with blistered feet, and Frankie Strafaci, 18-year-old high school boy from the Narrows of the Bay Ridge section of Brooklyn will battle it out for the U. S. public links golf championship today.

The two little shotmakers, neither weighing over 135 pounds, alternately hobbled and raced into the finals on this stifling Hoosier summer day with decisive victories that forecast a great duel for the title. Coria defeated Bill Russell, hometown pride of Indianapolis, 4 and 2, while Frankie romped in to join him with an 11-and-9 conquest over Bob Tomes of Long Beach, Calif.

Their final battle for the crown, dropped in the third round yesterday by Dave Mitchell of Indianapolis, will be over 36 holes with morning and afternoon rounds on the Charles E. Coffin course, a tree-infested links that has taken a heavy toll of shots since the big struggle opened with 195 starters Monday.

Dead approaches and Russell's sporadic wildness with tee shots, that landed among the many spruce and elm trees, carried Coria to victory. Never down and tied only once, he took the lead on the third hole, where Russell three-putted, and stayed in front all the way, going 1 up at the quarter turn, 3 up through the 18th and 27th and finally winning on the 34th, when Russell attempted to slip past a dead stymie and knocked his ball into the cup for a birdie 3.

Strafaci, a protégé of Wiffy Cox, had an easier breeze than his top-heavy margin indicated. Picking up where he had left off yesterday, he won the first three holes in even par—his 19th in succession in two days—and led from that point on by an increasing margin, finishing the first nine 5 up and the morning round 6 up, winning 10 holes and losing 4.

Bluenose Finishes Third

RYDE, Isle of Wight, Aug. 3 (AP)—The famous Lunenberg schooner Bluenose, champion of the north Atlantic fishing fleets, competed with big racing schooners here today and lost. The Westward finished the Isle of Wight course in 6h. 51m. 14s., with Altair second in 7h. 7m. 19s., and Bluenose third in 7h. 26s. 38s.

A Famous Long Island Lawn Tennis Club



Rotofotos and Associated Press

The Meadow Club of Southampton and Frank A. Parker Receiving the Meadow Club Cup in 1934 From the Hands of Goodhue Livingston, President of the Club

Leading Stars Have Won Legs On Meadow Cups

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 3—Though Seabright has a longer record of high-class lawn tennis play, Meadow Club of Southampton, which has been staging its forty-fifth annual invitation tournament, has as good this week and possibly a trifle better, list of star players of the national and international lists, as the elder tourney. Many times, players from abroad have been a little late in arriving here, and so Southampton has seen their first appearances, coming as it did a week or two later.

Originally, Meadow Club was more of a social club, but modeling on the lines of Newport Casino, when tennis began to assume the proportions of a social as well as athletic event, its courts were constructed, and right from the start, welcomed the best of the players as its guests.

The first tournament carried with it the additional prestige of being staged for the championship of Long Island, in 1887. Howard A. Taylor, then the coming young star of the courts, and chief rival of Henry W. Slocum for the national championship at Newport, was the first winner, and continued to dominate the field for the ensuing three years. Valentine G. Hall, and his younger brother, E. L. Hall, were the next winners, and then William A. Larned, fresh from his intercollegiate victory for Cornell, began his reign, winning for the next three years.

Starts Invitation Tourney

Tennis lapsed for the next three years, as the Long Island championship was moved nearer New York; but the club then adopted its famous invitation feature, which, with the exception of the war years, has continued ever since.

Malcolm D. Whitman, then national champion, was the first winner of the invitation singles, but Larned was now settling down to his all-time record as champion, and his name led the players at the Meadow Club five times in the next seven years. With his three previous victories there in the Long Island championships, this gives him an all-time record of eight victories on one court, in addition to his seven-time national championship record. William T. Tilden 2d and Richard D. Sears also have seven championships to their credit; but no one has equaled Larned's eight-time score at Southampton.

The two interruptions came when Hugh L. Doherty, the lone foreign victor here, defeated him in 1903, and then went on to defeat him again in the national championship, after defeating Whitman in the final round of the all-comers, and in 1905, when Larned was in England on a Davis Cup quest, when Richard Stevens won at Southampton, and Beals C. Wright took the title.

Larned Retires

With the retirement of Larned, the battle was open for several years, with William J. Clothier, whose son has been one of the players in the past two tournaments, and Watson M. Washburn, who is still active and is also represented by his nephew, Sidney B. B. Wood Jr., double winners. Other national champions who won at the Meadow Club during this period were Maurice E. McLaughlin, Robert Lindley Murray and William T. Tilden 2d. This cup was finally retired in 1923, when Vincent Richards scored his third victory, having previously won in 1920 and 1922.

Since then, double victories have been scored by Tilden, 1926, 1927; Howard O. Kinsey, 1924, 1925, and Sidney B. B. Wood Jr., 1930, 1932.

Among the notable singles winners were R. Berkeley Bell, George M. Lott Jr., and Francis X. Shields, while last year's tournament saw the first appearance and victory of Frank A. Parker, who is now in the final round.

The doubles cups were put into play in 1925, following several unofficial seasons, in which Tilden, Richards and Francis T. Hunter had teamed in various combinations to win. The Kinsey brothers were the first official winners, with Tilden and Hunter again winners in 1927. The only team with two legs on the cups is R. Berkeley Bell and Gregory S. Mangin winners in 1929 and 1930, who have been striving mightily, but in vain ever since, to clinch the victory. This team had planned to try once more this week, but a temporary retirement by Bell prevented this. Other winners included John Hope Doeg and George M. Lott Jr., H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., and Keith Gledhill, Frank X. Shields and Frank A. Parker, and last year, J. Donald Budge and C. Gene Mako. Parker and Mangin are the leading pair this year.

Famous Old Athletic Club to Close Doors

By a Staff Writer

Following more than 45 years of active participation in the promotion of amateur athletics, the Boston Athletic Association, symbolized by the Unicorn, will close its doors at midnight tonight. The B. A. A., known internationally, was organized in 1887 and the huge brick clubhouse on Exeter Street, Boston, was built in 1889.

Present plans call for a possible reorganization by fall. High taxes, falling off in members and delinquent payment of dues proved too heavy a burden to carry on. In the hope of such reorganization the club officials announce that many athletic events sponsored by it in the past, such as the B. A. A. indoor track meet and the marathon, will be continued.

Hundreds of local athletes have worn the Unicorn colors at one time or another and almost every conceivable sport has been furthered by the club. One of the most outstanding achievements of the B. A. A. along with the marathon and the winter track meet, was the sponsoring of the team organized back in 1896 which went to the renewal of the Olympic Games at Athens, Greece, and proceeded to win the honors for the United States.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	59	37	.615
New York	53	37	.589
Chicago	51	39	.567
Boston	49	45	.521
Cleveland	46	45	.505
Philadelphia	39	47	.453
Washington	40	56	.417
St. Louis	31	62	.333

Results Aug. 2

New York 9, Washington 4.
St. Louis 10, Chicago 8.
Only games played.

Southern Association

Results Aug. 2

New Orleans 8, Atlanta 2.
Birmingham 5, Knoxville 1.
Only games scheduled.

Here's a Baseball Game For the Record Books

WAKEENEY, Kan., Aug. 3 (AP)—You fervid baseball fans dig into your record books and try to tie these statistics on a single game:

It lasted 26 innings. It took five hours to play.

The starting pitchers went the full route.

They were first cousins.

Only two players succumbed to the heat and had to be replaced.

The game was played by amateurs of the town teams of Wakeeney and Collyer at Collyer on the western Kansas plains the other day. Wakeeney finally won, 4 to 3.

Krhut, Wakeeney pitcher, struck out 15 batsmen and allowed only 13 hits.

Connor, losing pitcher, struck out 14 and allowed 14 hits.

Collyer tied the game at three-all in the eighth and it looked for a time as though it might go on like that until next week, but in the first half of the twenty-sixth second baseman Morgan doubled and scored on J. Pickering's single.

Collyer got a man on in the last half, but Duncan saved the game with a fast running catch of Briggs' line smash to deep left center.

Eastern Grass Court Tennis Gets Under Way

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 3—The Eastern grass court tennis championships, starting today, will practically be a preliminary tryout for the national doubles championships, as the pick of the teams which will compete at Longwood will be represented, either in the actual doubles play or in exhibition matches, during the latter half of the week at the Westchester Country Club. Both of the Davis Cup teams, Wilmer Allison and John Van Ryn and Donald Budge and Gene Mako, have definitely entered, and though the exact pairing of the stars in the singles, Sidney B. Wood Jr., Francis X. Shields, Frank A. Parker, and Bryan M. Grant Jr. has not been announced they are surely going to make their selections with Longwood in view.

Of the foreign element, Roderick Menzel and Jon Caska will represent Czechoslovakia, while Guy Cheng, the Chinese Davis Cup player, now in the United States for post graduate study, will pair with Gilbert A. Hunt of Washington.

Arrangements have also been made so that members of the British Wightman Cup team will appear in exhibitions, and Helen Hull Jacobs is also a probability.

Late this afternoon, Shields, fresh from his California play, will make his eastern debut for the season, encountering Melvin H. Partridge, while Wood, now on the ocean, will start on Tuesday, playing two rounds. Frank A. Parker and Bryan M. Grant Jr., the other seeded leaders, will start tomorrow.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Francisco	28	17	.622
Missions	27	20	.574
Seattle	24	20	.545
Portland	24	22	.522
Los Angeles	22	23	.489
Oakland	22	23	.489
Sacramento	18	29	.383
Hollywood	18	29	.383

Results Aug. 2

Missions 8, Hollywood 5.
Portland 3, Sacramento 1.
Seattle 6, Oakland 5.
San Francisco 7, Los Angeles 1.

Miss Wethered Wins

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 3 (AP)—Joyce Wethered, British pro, playing with Sid Covington, professor at the Hartford Golf Club, defeated Jean Bauer of Providence, R. I., and Dave Campbell, professor at the Rockledge Country Club, 2 up yesterday in an exhibition match played at the Rockledge course. Miss Wethered shot a 75, two over par for the course, to lead the scorers.

Adams Decides To Operate Braves For the Present

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Charles F. Adams, majority stockholder of the Boston Braves baseball club, announced late yesterday afternoon that for the present time, at least, he will continue to operate the team. This statement, which came at the conclusion of a four-hour conference in Adams's office on Milk Street, Boston, silenced rumors that the Braves would be auctioned off or sold at a ruinous price.

At the same time, Mr. Adams announced that Bill McKechnie, field manager of the Braves, has been promoted to general manager and will be in full charge of the club until further notice. Mr. Adams feels that he is much too busy with other interests to take over the position of president, leaving that chair vacant for the present. If the Boston sportsman, who also owns the Bruins professional hockey team, definitely decides to retain his majority holdings in the organization, he undoubtedly will either move McKechnie up to the president's position or appoint another man well groomed in the ways of National League baseball. Bob Quinn, former president of the Red Sox and at the moment general manager at Brooklyn, is understood to be Adams's choice for this position.

Statement Is Issued

Present at the meeting in Adams's Milk Street office yesterday afternoon were Ford C. Frick, president of the National League, and his attorney, Leo J Bondy; McKechnie, and Col. Robert F Goodwin, attorney for Adams. The following statement, signed by both Adams and Frick, was issued at the close of the meeting:

> At a conference today between the representatives of the National League and Mr. Adams, it was very definitely decided that the Braves baseball club shall be operated as usual and that full schedules shall be carried through. Both the league and Mr. Adams feel that the Boston club has a real value and that there is no question either of its solvency or its ability to operate.
>
> There have been from time to time various stories to the effect that the club was on the auction block. While both Mr. Adams and the league are willing to listen to reputable purchasers, there is no tendency on the part of either party to dispose of the club at any cut rate or to sanction a sale at anything less than a reasonable and fair value.
>
> While we realize that it is difficult to step out and immediately strengthen a ball club, we do want fans of Boston to know that efforts are now being made to improve the club both as to playing strength and morale. The Braves have operated as a National League club since the National League was founded in 1876 and there certainly is no tendency on the part of the league or Mr. Adams to break this record or discredit Boston as a National League city.
>
> Judge Fuchs's resignation will be presented at an early meeting of the directors and in the meantime Mr. McKechnie is in full charge of the club's operations.

Is Open to Offers

Mr. Adams also said that although he is willing at all times to listen to any prospective buyer or buyers, he is not going hunting. Several parties are understood to be interested in the purchase of the Braves and one of the most prominent is George P. Marshall, owner of the Boston Redskins, National Professional Football League team, and a string of laundries in Washington, D. C.

Mr. Adams said this morning that he had talked with Marshall over the long-distance telephone last night and that the Redskins' president had made a very constructive offer. Marshall will come to Boston early next week and discuss the matter further. Yesterday, the official resignation of Emil E. Fuchs, which was mailed on Thursday, arrived in Mr. Adams's office. It reads as follows:

> In view of my not being able to pay you the money specified in our agreement, I am now ready to comply with the terms of same and make such transfers and anything else specified therein. I also tender my resignation as president of the club and I will do everything in my power to facilitate matters, either for any purchaser you may have or for you and the other members of the board. Awaiting word from you, I remain sincerely, (signed) Emil Fuchs.

Mr. Adams frankly admitted that new faces are badly needed on the Braves and that even now plans are being made to make changes. The Braves are still a valuable franchise. Boston has gained the reputation of being a great baseball city. Fans will turn out in sizable numbers if they are given a fair team to follow. Mr. Adams, knowing what the Red Sox have been doing lately in attendance, realizes that a winning club would pay.

Immediately after the meeting, Frick and McKechnie left for New York, the former to return to his office and the latter to join his team, which is playing a series with the Giants. Frick's only statement while in Boston was the one printed above. However, he did admit to newspapermen that he was strongly in favor of night baseball and would like to see it come to this city. He points to the attendance figures at Cincinnati, where the Reds are playing to 20,000 and 30,000 at practically every arc-light contest.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	63	41	.606
Indianapolis	60	44	.577
Columbus	58	46	.540
Kansas City	53	49	.520
Milwaukee	53	51	.510
St. Paul	48	51	.485
Toledo	42	55	.433
Louisville	33	71	.317

Results Aug. 2

Toledo 10, St. Paul 7.
Minneapolis 11, Columbus 9.
Kansas City 12, Louisville 4.
Milwaukee 8, Indianapolis 6.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Montreal	64	46	.582
Syracuse	62	49	.559
Buffalo	58	50	.537
Toronto	60	52	.536
Baltimore	59	52	.532
Newark	54	55	.495
Rochester	45	63	.417
Albany	37	72	.340

Results Aug. 2

Montreal 5, Albany 4.
Rochester 15, Syracuse 2.
Newark 4, Toronto 3.
Baltimore 5, Buffalo 4.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	61	33	.649
Chicago	62	38	.620
St. Louis	56	39	.589
Pittsburgh	55	44	.556
Brooklyn	43	52	.453
Cincinnati	43	54	.443
Philadelphia	40	54	.426
Boston	25	71	.260

Results Aug. 2

Brooklyn 9, Philadelphia 3.
New York 4, Boston 1.
Cincinnati 8, Chicago 8.
Only games scheduled.

Sporting Around the Hub

Major Upsets Mark N. E. Golf at Worcester

PLAY in the tenth annual New England amateur golf championship at the Worcester Country Club yesterday saw the defeat of the defending champion, Charles C. Clare of the Race Brook Country Club, Orange, Conn.; the pre-tournament favorite, Fred J. Wright Jr. of Trapelo Golf Club, Waltham; Joseph P. Lynch of the Blue Hills Country Club, Canton, who played brilliantly Thursday, and T. Suffern Tailer of Newport, R. I.

After the smoke of the battle had cleared in the fourth and fifth rounds yesterday it was found that Allan V. Ellis of The Country Club, Brookline, would have to play Harold H. Mandley, young Wethersfield (Conn.) star, who now looms as the dark horse of the tournament, in one semifinal today, while Wilfred Crossley of Norfolk Golf Club, Dedham, meets Ray Lenahan of the Metacomet Golf Club, East Providence, R. I., in the other.

Ellis defeated W. H. Girard, Portland, Maine, 4 and 2, in the morning, and Joe Lynch, 2 and 1, in the afternoon, yesterday. Mandley stopped Tommy Tailer, 3 and 1, in the morning, and followed this up with a 2-and-1 victory over Edward H. Peterson of Oakley. Lenahan took Charlie Clare of the tournament in the morning round, winning 1 up at the twentieth hole. In the afternoon Lenahan beat one of the Martin twins, Edward, 2 and 1. Crossley scored a 1-up victory over Fred Wright in the fourth round, and then beat Tony Kosinski of Bridgeport, Conn., 4 and 3, later in the day.

Norfolk Tennis—C. Mulloy, Miami University star, will meet Paul L. Guibord of Melrose and Dartmouth, in the final round of the Norfolk (Conn.) Country Club lawn tennis tournament today. Yesterday Guibord upset S. E. Davenport 3d, of New York, in straight sets, 6—3, 6—4, while Mulloy beat the defending champion, Arthur Wright, of Hartford, 5—7, 6—0, 6—2.

Guibord paired with R. H. Seeley Jr. of Dartmouth to advance in doubles. Sam Fitch of Boston and A. von Bernuth of New York also won in doubles.

South Shore Women's Tennis—Mrs. J. Dallas Corbiere of Southboro yesterday won the women's South Shore of Massachusetts tennis championship at the Cohasset Golf Club. Seeded No. 1, Mrs. Corbiere defeated the second seeded player, Mrs. Carlton Mabley Jr. of Boston, the former Virginia Cross of Providence, R. I., 6—3, 6—2, 6—3. Mrs. Corbiere also won the doubles final. Paired with Mrs. J. Lewis Bremer of Boston, she defeated Mrs. Robert H. Morris of Dedham and Mrs. Mabley, 6—0, 6—4.

Essex County Four-Ball Golf Final—Mrs. Henri F. Prunaret of Charles River C. C. and Mrs. R. F. Kimball of Tedesco C. C. yesterday won the women's invitation four-ball golf tournament at the Essex County Club, Manchester. They defeated Mrs. G. W. Smith of Salem and Mrs. T. W. Hodges of Tedesco, 2 and 1.

Barrows and Decker to Make Trip—The United States Lawn Tennis Association has selected Albert A. Barrows Jr. of Providence and Robert Decker of Waban to represent New England in the national junior tennis championships at the Culver Military Academy in Indiana. The two will leave town tomorrow.

The two players that were originally selected were unable to make the trip. Sanford Webster, Massachusetts junior champion, is attending the United States Military Academy and is unable to obtain a leaves, while Walter Muther is employed during the summer. Decker won the doubles title with Muther last spring.

A's and Yankees Here—The Philadelphia Athletics conclude their short series with the local Red Sox tomorrow afternoon by playing a doubleheader at Fenway Park, the first game starting at 1:30 o'clock. On Monday, the New York Yankees come to Boston and open a four-game series with a single contest. The Red Sox have taken seven out of 13 games played with the Yankees this season.

Here and There—The annual Cape Cod tennis championships got under way today on the Wianno Club courts . . . Playing at the Cohasset Golf Club yesterday, Roger Crafts scored a hole-in-one on the 145-yard sixth hole . . . Brice Evans, New Hampshire left-handed golf champion, defended his title at the Intervale course, Manchester, with a 77, to lead a field of 75 southpaws . . . Virginia Pierce, 19, of Rutland, Vt., won the Vermont women's golf championship yesterday, thus keeping the Green Mountain State golf honors in the family. Her brother, Tommy, 17, recently won the State men's title. Yesterday Miss Pierce downed Mrs. Vera Corry of Montpelier, 1 up . . . James Bayley Jr. of Boston led John L. Emerson of Titusville, Penna., 6 up, yesterday afternoon, at the end of the first 18 holes in the 36-hole golf final for the Thomas Nelson Page Cup at the York (Maine) Country Club . . . Marblehead race week got under way today . . . Sarasen and Babe Didrikson beat Dorothy Hunter Whittemore of Brae Burn and Norman Vickery, home club professional, 2 up in their exhibition four-ball match at the Keene (N. H.) Country Club yesterday. Mrs. Whittemore's medal of 82 was one stroke better than Miss Didrikson's 83. Sarasen scored a 70, three strokes better than Vickery's card . . . George C. Scott of Framingham won the feature senior singles sculling race for men which closed the fifth annual Harvard Summer School rowing regatta on the Charles yesterday.

U. S. Athletes Star Against Europeans In Foreign Fields

OSLO, Norway, Aug. 3 (AP)—American track and field athletes flashed brilliantly on four European fronts yesterday.

Al Moreau, Marksville (La.) timber-topper, equaled Percy Beard's world record of 14.2s., for the 110 meter high hurdles in competition with a group of Norwegian stars at Oslo. Moreau galloped over the barriers to outdistance Gunnar Fredriksen of Norway and once more gave evidence that Beard's mark is far from safe as long as he is around. The Norwegian was 10 meters behind the American flyer at the finish.

Gene Venzke of the University of Pennsylvania met with another defeat when the Norwegian Perlie nosed him out in the 1500-meter run. They were only a yard apart at the tape, the Norwegian being clocked in 3m. 58.7s.

Ken Carpenter of southern California turned in an upset when he tossed the discus 163ft. 7⅝in. to outdo Harald Andersson of Sweden, world record-holder in this event. Andersson whipped the plate 162ft. 9⅞in.

At Stockholm, Keith Brown engaging in a special competition with Japanese pole vaulters, bested them with a leap of 14ft. 1¼in. and then barely missed breaking the world record when he knocked off the bar as it perched 14ft. 6¼in. in the air. It seemed as though he would have made it had his altitude been just a fraction of an inch higher. The Japs, Suyeo Ohye and Shuhei Nistida finished second and third in the event.

At Vaasa, Finland, a group of American athletes captured first places in all but one of the events they entered. Gordon Dunn of the Olympic Club took both the shot-put and discus events, with respective heaves of 51ft. 2 3-16 in. and 154ft. 8in.

Elroy Robinson of the Olympic Club won the 800-meter run here in 1m. 54.7s., and Jack Nauger, a clubmate, the pole vault with a leap of 13ft. 1¼in.

At Savonlinna, Finland, George Anderson of the Olympic Club won both the 100-meter dash and the broad jump, running the dash in 11s. and jumping 21ft. 11½in. Knewell Rushforth of Salt Lake City jumped 6ft. 3in. to win the high jump, but Henry Dreyer of Rhode Island State College was beaten in the hammer throw by the Finn Koutenen, who heaved the hammer 159ft., 4in., nearly a foot better than Dreyer's best effort.

Where to Dine

BOSTON

Cafe de Paris
2 Distinctive Restaurants
165 Massachusetts Ave., Boston
299 Harvard St., Brookline
Regular Luncheons.....40c-45c-65c
Regular Dinners.....45c-55c-75c
Sundays and Holidays, Noon to 10 P. M., 55c-65c-75c
Good Food at Moderate Prices
Smart—Modern atmosphere

GEORGIAN CAFETERIA
Located in the Neighborhood
252 Huntington Avenue
142 Massachusetts Avenue

BLUE SHIP TEA ROOM
Upstairs at Tip of T Wharf
LUNCHEON TEA DINNER
No Liquor Served
LAF. 8702 MISS DALRYMPLE, SKIPPER

The Viking Restaurant
Do not fail to visit the new modern Swedish Room just opened at the Viking Restaurant. Real Swedish food in Swedish surroundings, in addition to our American menu.
442 Stuart Street at Copley Square
Kenmore 4520 — Open Sundays

EXCELLENT LUNCH
305 Huntington Avenue
Opposite Y. M. C. A.
Open 6 A. M. to Midnight
No Beer or Liquor Served

BROOKLINE, MASS.

Longwood Towers
The world outside
of Longwood Towers is quickly discovering the excellence of our cuisine.
LUNCHEON Noon to 2:30 DINNER 6 to 8:30
20 CHAPEL STREET BROOKLINE

COHASSET HBR., MASS.

The Lobster Claw
COHASSET
Just a delightful drive from Boston to this cool Restaurant, located at the end of 94-foot wharf.
Take Route 3A to Cohasset Road
Shore Dinners a Specialty

FRAMINGHAM CR., MASS.

Seiler's Catering Since 1871
1812 House
on the Worcester Highway at Framingham Centre, Mass. Route 9
Where good food etc tradition combine to please, and price is a consideration.

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on the
MT. VERNON TERRACE
Hotel COMMANDER
Across the Common from Harvard
Convenient to THE MOTHER CHURCH

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Jane Daves
145 West 55th Street
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CRYSTAL Restaurant
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For 24 years . . . Reading's most famous place to eat!

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the house of charm tea room
UNUSUAL FOOD
IN UNIQUE SURROUNDINGS
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ADELAIDE, AUSTRALIA
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85 HINDLEY STREET
BREAKFAST—LUNCHEON—DINNER
Also Excellent Board and Residence

Managers of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Amusements

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Keith's Memorial
Now Playing
Robert Donat
in the
39 STEPS
with beautiful Madeleine Carroll

IS FINE ARTS "ONCE in a BLUE MOON" ?
"The World's Worst Film"
40% Have Voted Yes!
60% Voted It as "The Year's Best." What Will You Say?

ASHEVILLE, N. C.
Asheville, N. C.
IMPERIAL THEATRE
Shirley Temple
in
"Curly Top"
Aug. 4-5-6-7-8

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Fresh Fish
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from the ocean and
fresh-water streams
We appreciate your shopping at
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An Atlanta Institution

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Buy now at Summer Prices
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Quality—Service
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S&W CAFETERIAS
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In My Italian Garden

THERE is a long pergola of vines in my garden. It begins just outside our little, old house, and the sea appears like a blue curtain, far away, closing it at the other end. Now the vines are starting to throw up long tendrils all over the roof trellis, except where a spray of pink roses lies like a wreath at one edge. Its fallen petals carpet the ground. Stately white lilies are coming out down the length of the pergola; they stand like sentinels on either hand, and red roses flock between.

* * *

THE ORANGE TREES are very full of bloom this year, and as you walk by at night, after a hot day, waves of perfume drift toward you. Now the fireflies have arrived; every evening they flit in and out among the trees—far up the hill the flash of their tiny lamps is still seen. Wait till the moon has gone behind the hill—about 10 o'clock the nightingales will begin.

When the dark nights come, then the torch-light fishing—called *pesca al fuoco*—begins. If we go up to the terrace onto that great boulder, under the canopy of stone-pines, we have the sea stretching round us for miles, east and west; and sometimes there are as many as fifty little boats, motionless on the dark, silent waters beneath the great cliffs to the west—each having one bright light in the bow. But in the east all is brilliance—every little town on the bay showing its lights, till the whole coast is illuminated.

It is with regret I see my iris beds fading: rows of every shade of blue, interspersed with pink china roses—a lovely play of color. But the glories of the spring garden must needs give place to the summer flowers; and now, early and late—but never in the hottest sun!—my gardener and his wife Luigia are busy. She is by far the better gardener of the two—for she is a real flower lover.

The flocks of lovely birds that pass over, going northward, in April and May, are very hard on our pears and other young plants. But when I ask Luigia why she doesn't try making a scarecrow, she replies with scorn: "Ah, signora, scarecrows! Why, last year we made a beauty—and the birds built their nests in its beard!"

In spite of all, the garden is full of every sort of flower nearly all the year; the boulders that crop up here and there make splendid resting places for ramblers, which foam joyfully and irrepressibly all over them.

* * *

AS I WRITE, I look out over vine trellis, cypress and olive, to the old castle on the summit of a hill close by; the gray pile of rugged wall and tower, flanked by great pines, standing out in relief against a beautiful background of sea and mountains beyond. Range upon range, of exquisite form, they rise, fold upon fold, and shine in ever-changing shades of purple and blue as the evening draws on. Was it on such an evening as this, ancient watch towers, that Richard Coeur-de-Lion first saw you, as he brought his ships into harbor here, bound for the Crusades? Or that Francis the First came on his sad way, the prisoner of Spain, after the lost battle of Pavia, to rest in the convent yonder? So calm a scene it is—has war indeed ever broken in upon such a dream of beauty?

A clear, bright morning, after rain, has dawned. If we climb to the old pavilion on our hilltop, we may see the Maritime Alps today. On the way, we find, wild in the grass, the delicate white St. Bruno's lily, the rare kind of bee orchis which grows here, and its cousin, the strange, lovely, bronze-pink and purple serapia. And at the end of our climb we are rewarded by a sight of the faraway snowy range, shimmering across the blue sea.

"But where is Corsica?" complains my companion. "I've always been told you can see it from here." "I never have," I reply. "Whenever I've been assured it's in sight, I've torn along, but it always disappears before I get there. I begin to disbelieve in Corsica. However, there's plenty to see. Look at all the world, lying beneath you! Look at that yellow rose, that has climbed into the olive tree down there—look at those pennons of blossom streaming in the breeze." So we look—and give up Corsica; and when we come down, I begin to cut the sweet peas—one long row being overblown already. But my companion is watching for the scarlet hibiscus, the tuberoses and the gardenias to bloom—she approves of them, thinking they are "more Italian."

* * *

ANTONIETTA, LUIGIA'S LITTLE DAUGHTER, has come to show us her new frock; there is a treat for the "Piccole Italiane" today and they are going on an excursion. The Piccole Italiane, be it said, take the place of our Girl Guides. Antonietta is like her mother; they both have rather grave, gracious faces, like Luini's women. But I like her best in her cotton frock, picking grapes, for instance. Already the bunches of golden grapes are hanging down along the sixty yards' length of the pergola, and all over the cliff by the sea.

Each vineyard has its special day, when everyone comes to help his neighbor. When the great crates of grapes have been carried away, the girls and lads go singing down the hill to the sound of the evening bells; the garden grows still, and the tall autumn flowers stand silent in the fading sunset's light.

ALMA G. V. HARRISON

Down-East Village

IT IS pleasant, in the gathering shadows of the late afternoon, to walk up the broad, elm-lined streets that ascend from the riverside.

The branches of the centuries-old trees are entwined far overhead, like the fingers of companions who have grown inseparable after many summers and winters side by side. And they overhang the shingled roofs of the four-square Georgian mansions as if, too, they would guard these homes they have known so long. In the green foliage, the melodies of the birds of evening blend in a symphony of peace into which few other sounds obtrude themselves, here at the threshold of the summer evening.

You come after a while to the summit of the ridge. From there, the village on its gently sloping hillside lies before you, and on the river's farther side, white farmsteads crown the distant ridge and their lush meadows descend to the winding stream. The sound of a distant bell drifts across to you on the blossom-scented evening air, as the well-fed cattle wander slowly toward their shelter. Here and there a wreath of blue smoke hovers above a farmhouse chimney and then drifts slowly away down the valley.

The river, serenely smooth, and clear as a bit of perfect jade, reflects the uneven outlines of the old houses along the wharves, those wharves where once world-roving ships lay to discharge cargoes from exotic ports and distant seas. And in mid-stream, last reminder of the brave days of sail, lie one or two lumber-laden schooners, their reflection in the placid water clear as the reality and seeming to suspend them in mid-air. Cumbersome and weather-scarred, they have lingered a little beyond the passing of their day, and you look upon them with the tenderly sympathetic respect that is the desert of unyielding years.

The long summer twilight deepens, and in the west, beyond the farthest hills, the afterglow slowly dims. Lights gleam in the farm homes that sit in serene contentment beside the river. In the venerable mansions of the seafarers on this side, those homes of the far voyagers of China-clipper days, ancient sea-lanterns burn dimly over fan-lighted doorways, as if still keeping aflame the inextinguishable Yankee tradition of the sea.

Through these old Maine towns leads the road to yesterday. You may follow it by river or you may travel it by the winding highway that runs eastward toward the sunrise. You will find it a tranquil road, and the days that you are upon it will be full of peace. The atmosphere of an older and quieter era hovers over it; and the fadeless memories of the men who fixed the bounds of empire lend it picturesqueness and romance.

The old towns with their noble homes which seem to bid you give a thought still to the rugged days that gave them being and to the high integrity of their builders, with their streets of trade along the river or beside the sea, with their arboring and protecting forest of elms, ancient but forever youthful, with their simply-living folk of kindly word and good intent, all are part of the life of another day, here in this down-east land.

A Great Improvement on the Mountains

I HEARD many and great praises of the Caledonian Canal. They made me think I was to suffer a disappointment; for it generally happens that when expectations have been greatly excited you are going to experience the common process of disillusion. Everyone assured me it was a marvellous place. Those who had been there said it was magnificent. Those who had not seen it told me it was one of the world's wonders. A traveler who had seen the Rocky Mountains as well as the canal swore that the canal was a great improvement on the mountains. I was given to understand that it was a paradise for yachts.

"You can bring up when you like and where you like. You just stop, tie your boat alongside the bank and step ashore."

I was inclined to put down most of this to a venial patriotism, for I had already discovered that the Scotch were extremely proud of Scotland and everything connected with it. At Peterhead they were even inordinately proud of their storms. "Sometimes during the winter," said one, "we can't walk to the head of the breakwater for months at a stretch, not even to attend to the light on the end." . . .

The canal deserved all that had been said to me in its praise. You can collect all the finest hills, mountains, woods, forests, lakes and rivers: with lawns and moors that you ever admired; play combination puzzles with them: the Caledonian canal will beat anything you can produce.

When you want to bring up, you tie head and stern to poles, or bollards or trees or shrubs or flowers. If the wind is off the bank you float as far as your ropes allow. If it is toward the bank you float as far as your keel allows. No tide, no current, no waves, no worry, no trouble. The water is fresh and good; you fill the kettle from over the side. . . .

We started from Inverness on Wednesday afternoon, July 11th, with a fair wind. After going through three locks under the interested gaze of the few people who were about, and with the cheerful and active help of the lock-men we had a gentle sail of five miles, passing Dockgarrock Lock, where we tied up for the night. Here we found a couple of open-air men living in a tent on the canal bank. During the summer they cycled to work in Inverness. In winter they lived in town. Their tent was a picture of tidy comfort. The highland cattle grazing around, which, according to my distantly acquired knowledge, should have been wild and ferocious, were too tame; the men had been compelled to put a wire fence round their tent to restrain the animals' love of human society. . . .

Our ropes were fastened to the silver birches, whose branches hung over us. On the opposite bank was the grassy tow-path like a fine lawn promenade. Beside it lay a stretch of moor-land with a boulder-strewn river, the Oich, and beyond a line of mountains. My ability to admire fine scenery was greatly strained during the passage of the canal. . . .

At five in the evening we beat through Lake Oich and tied up close to the next lock, ready for going through in the morning. Lake Oich we both considered to be prettier than anything we had passed, with its fairy mountains, its antique toy castle and its little play islets, some of which were nearly big enough to stand on.—W. E. SINCLAIR, in "Cruises of the Joan." (New York: Longmans, Green.)

Sea Song

AH! I would go adventuring,
And savor life's simplicities,
Surrender to the steady swing
And gentle lift of mighty seas.
Or ride at anchor with the tide
Washing against the vessel's side
The livelong night, or shoreward ho,
Where sunny uplands stretch away,
And kind, familiar grasses grow,
So luxuriously to stay
Upon the gracious now, in praise
Of things that are. Heigho! a pest
Upon the sea and all its ways,
The magic harbours of the West,
That render me the vagabond
Of vague horizons e'er beyond.

E. NEWGASS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to
THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Member of the Associated Press
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Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.
The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year ..... $9.00 Three months ..$2.25
Six months ....$4.50 One month 75c
Single Copies, 5 cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.



Courtesy of The Maynard Workshop, Waban, Mass., to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A STAIRWAY-STREET IN SORRENTO

HIGH above the sapphire waters of the Bay of Naples, Sorrento's high cliffs have been a favorite resort, even before the beginning of the Christian era. Twenty centuries ago, the poet Virgil sang: "Oh, lovely, favored land of Sorrento," and a long line of poets and kings, musicians and artists, have journeyed there, in agreement with his summation. Wagner and Shelley, Byron and Dumas, Ibsen and Verdi, have sojourned in its picturesque byways, seeking the peace and inspiration of its beauty. In this photograph, the camera has captured something, of the mellow charm of Sorrento, and the two figures—one ascending, the other descending—bring a sense of well-balanced composition.

Der Weg des Kreuzes

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

EIN Erfinder, der glaubte, ein neues Verfahren gefunden zu haben, das die Arbeit in seinem Fach sehr vereinfachen würde, verwendete viel geduldige Arbeit darauf, ehe er es schließlich bekannt gab. Zuerst hielt er seine Arbeit geheim, weil er wußte, daß die Sterblichen gern ablehnen oder bemängeln. Es war ihm klar, daß er, um erfolgreich zu sein, sein Denken unerschütterlich auf die Leistung richten mußte. Als er nach beendigter Arbeit den Plan seinem Arbeitgeber vorgelegt und dieser ihn gutgeheißen hatte, wurde die Möglichkeit eines solchen Verfahrens von einigen mit dieser Arbeit vertrauten und zur Beurteilung der Zweckmäßigkeit des Plans offenbar fähigen Männern im Geschäft erwogen. Ohne Ausnahme erklärten sie, daß es sich nicht anwenden lasse. Dann legte der Erfinder den unbestreitbaren Beweis vor, daß es ihm bereits gelungen sei.

Christus Jesus sagte (Joh. 10, 11): „Ich bin gekommen, daß sie das Leben und volle Genüge haben sollen". Stimmt nicht jedes rechtschaffene Streben nach größerer Harmonie im täglichen Leben mit dieser Erklärung unmittelbar überein, und ist es daher nicht möglich, das Ziel zu erreichen? Der Meister gebot auch in nicht mißzuverstehender Weise jedem, der ihm folgen wollte, „sein Kreuz auf sich zu nehmen".

Folgern wir von der Grundtatsache aus, daß Gott die Liebe und Seine Regierung ein folgerichtiger Ausdruck der Liebe ist, so finden wir in diesen Bibelstellen keinen Widerspruch. Die zweite Stelle zeigt uns, wie wir vorgehen müssen, um das Leben in voller Genüge zu erlangen. Das Kreuz wurde nicht nach Golgatha getragen, um einen kriegerischen Gott des Zorns und der Rache zu besänftigen, sondern um Gott, der die Liebe ist, durch den Beweis, daß selbst die schmerzhaftesten Ansprüche des Bösen unrechtmäßig und unwirklich sind, zu verherrlichen. Wollen wir uns die Segnungen, die uns aus Jesu Leiden erwachsen, zunutze machen, so müssen wir seinem Beispiel folgen und es beharrlich ablehnen, einem Anspruch, der die Allheit und Fülle der Liebe und der weisen Regierung der Liebe herabwürdigt, Macht zuzuerkennen.

Viele ehrenwerte Leute mögen zuweilen versucht sein, die Überwindung der heutzutage scheinbar überhandnehmenden Übel für hoffnungslos zu halten. Wer sich aber durch den materiellen Augenschein, und sei es auch erst nach häufigem Auftreten, entmutigen läßt, befindet sich in derselben Lage wie ein Rechenschüler, der an der Ausarbeitung einer Aufgabe, über die sich alle seine Mitschüler den Kopf zerbrechen, verzweifelt. Der weise Schüler, der es ablehnt, den Augenschein der Verwirrung für wahr zu halten, und sich hingebungsvoll der Lösung der Aufgabe widmet, wendet jene geistige Tatkraft an, die alles, was sich ihr widersetzt, überwindet. Da er weiß, daß das Mißlingen seiner Mitschüler nur die Folge von Mangel an Verständnis oder Vorbereitung ist, beunruhigen ihn 50 falsche Ergebnisse so wenig wie ein einziges. Er weiß, daß die richtige Idee unfehlbar ist, und daß einem, der diese Idee erfaßt und praktisch anwendet, eine rechte Lösung immer möglich ist.

Für jede scheinbar unglückliche Lage gibt es einen wahren Gedanken von Gott, der sie vollständig verdrängen kann. Dem Menschen, der nach dem 26. Vers im 1. Kapitel des 1. Buchs Mose zu Gottes Bild und Gleichnis geschaffen ist, ist Herrschaft verheißen. Der Sterbliche, der begrenzte, kranke, sündhafte oder verzagte Gedanken denkt, ist sicher nicht Gottes Gleichnis. Durch Erkenntnis, daß Widerwärtiges und Unharmonisches keine wirkliche Grundlage haben, schalten Christliche Wissenschafter in der ganzen Welt Tag für Tag Bekundungen des Bösen aus ihrem Leben aus. Sie sind bestrebt, zu befolgen, was Mrs. Eddy einschärft (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 261): „Halte den Gedanken beständig auf das Dauernde, das Gute und das Wahre gerichtet". Wer gewissenhaft ist, erreicht schließlich, daß sein Denken Gott als die einzig wirkliche Macht verherrlicht. Das allmächtige Gute kennt kein Mißlingen. „Fortschritt", schreibt Mrs. Eddy (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 233), „ist das Gesetz Gottes, dessen Gesetz nur das von uns fordert, was wir gewißlich erfüllen können".

Die ganze Lebensgeschichte Christi Jesu ist eine Geschichte des Überwindens. Begrenzte, unharmonische Ansprüche des materiellen Sinnes waren seiner geistigen Wahrnehmung kein Hindernis. Unverzüglich verwarf er ihre Gültigkeit, und unerschütterlich hielt er an der Wahrheit fest, daß die Kraft Gottes jedes gerechte Streben unterstützt. Wer sich dem Bösen fügt, gibt eine Niederlage zu. Um sich dem Willen Gottes zu fügen, muß man das Böse leugnen und umkehren. In dieser Weise bahnt man der geistigen Wahrnehmung des reichen Lebens, der unbesiegbaren Wahrheit, der allmächtigen Liebe den Weg.

Mary Baker Eddy hat der Menschheit anwendbare Regeln zur Überwindung aller Erscheinungsformen des Bösen gegeben. In den Mittwochabend-Zeugnisversammlungen, im *Christian Science Journal*, im *Christian Science Sentinel* und in den fremdsprachlichen Zeitschriften sind Versicherungen der erfreulichen Ergebnisse der Anwendung dieser Regeln zu finden. Das Kapitel „Fruitage" im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch [engl. Ausgabe] enthält Heilungszeugnisse, die in der Tat beweisen, daß Gott die Liebe ist!

Wer Irrtum auch nur im geringsten Maße überwunden hat, weiß, daß Freude und geistig erfaßte Herrschaft unzertrennlich sind. Das Kreuz auf sich nehmen, erfordert ein Streben, das mit Unterstützung durch das Gemüt beständig höhere Stufen geistiger Erleuchtung erreicht. Das Wissen, daß ein Gesetz Gottes bei richtiger Anwendung die falsche Vorstellung von Mangel, Begrenzung, Krankheit oder Zwietracht überwunden hat, bringt die Gewißheit mit sich, daß es sich hier um etwas Wirkliches und Greifbares handelt, das denen, die willens sind, ihm ihr Streben und ihre Hingebung zu widmen, immer zugänglich ist.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

Beach Delphinium

WITH what surprise
The pale curled seedling surged
Up through the soil to find
A world of salt-fringed wind,
A world of sand and sea
Held by no closer thing
Than the guardian sky.
And yet how soon
The flower knew
Some alchemy of sky-and-sea,
To bloom in never such ecstacy
Of blue!
How soon the dune grass taught
The friendliness
Of sea-spurred wind;
How soon delphinium learned to dance
With the challenging air.

MARION BROWNELL

The Way of the Cross

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AN INVENTOR who felt he had found a new process which would greatly facilitate operations in his particular line of endeavor, spent much patient work upon it before he finally made known the process. At first he worked secretly because he knew the tendency of mortals to disclaim and discredit, and realized that if he would be successful he must hold his thought steadfastly to the level of accomplishment. When the work was done and the plan had been presented to and approved by his employer, the possibility of such a process was broached to a number of men in the company familiar with this type of work, and apparently well fitted to judge the expediency of the operation suggested. Without exception they said the thing could not be done. The inventor then presented undeniable proof that it had already been accomplished.

Christ Jesus said (John 10:10), "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly." Is not any righteous endeavor toward increased harmony in daily living in direct accordance with this statement, and the end therefore possible of accomplishment? The Master also commanded him who would follow him, without equivocation, to "take up his cross."

Reasoning from the fundamental fact that God is Love and His government a consistent expression of Love, we find no contradiction in these Scriptural passages. The latter points the procedure necessary to the attainment of abundant life. The cross was borne to Calvary, not to appease a warlike God of wrath and vengeance, but to glorify God, who is Love, by proving the illegitimate, unreal nature of even the most agonizing claims of evil. If we would avail ourselves of the blessings which Jesus suffered to bestow upon us, we must follow his example by refusing consistently to accord power to any claim which detracts from the allness and fullness of Love and Love's intelligent government.

Many worthy people may at times be tempted to regard as hopeless the overcoming of evils seemingly rampant today. But one who allows himself to be discouraged by material evidence, or even a multiplication thereof, finds himself in the same position as a student of mathematics who despairs of working out a problem which puzzles the rest of the class. The wise student who refuses to accept the evidence of confusion and consecrates his own thought to solving the problem, is utilizing that spiritual energy which overrides whatever opposes it. Knowing that the failure of his fellows merely indicates inadequate understanding or preparation, he is no more disturbed by fifty wrong results than he would be by one. He knows that the correct idea is infallible, and that a correct solution is always possible to one who grasps this idea and utilizes it in practical application.

For every seemingly unhappy condition there exists a true thought from God abundantly able to displace it. To the man who is made, according to Genesis 1:26, in the image and likeness of God, dominion is promised. The mortal who thinks limited, sickly, sinful, or disheartened thoughts is surely not God's likeness. In realizing that discord and inharmony are without real foundation, Christian Scientists all over the world are daily eliminating manifestations of evil from their experience. They are endeavoring to follow Mrs. Eddy's injunction (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 261), "Hold thought steadfastly to the enduring, the good, and the true." He who is faithful arrives eventually at a manifestation of the thinking which glorifies God as the only real power. Omnipotent good knows no failure. "Progress," Mrs. Eddy tells us (*ibid.*, p. 233), "is the law of God, whose law demands of us only what we can certainly fulfil."

The entire history of Christ Jesus was one of overcoming. Limited, discordant claims of material sense proved no stumbling block to his spiritual perception. He unhesitatingly attacked their validity, holding unswervingly to the truth that the power of God backs every righteous endeavor. Resignation to evil involves an acceptance of defeat. Resignation to the will of God compels the denial and reversal of evil, thus opening the way for the spiritual apprehension of abundant Life, invincible Truth, omnipotent Love.

Mary Baker Eddy has brought to mankind workable rules for overcoming all phases of evil. At Wednesday evening testimony meetings, in *The Christian Science Journal*, the *Christian Science Sentinel* and in the foreign-language periodicals, may be found assurances of the happy results of applying these rules. In the chapter entitled "Fruitage" in the Christian Science textbook, Science and Health, are found testimonies of healing which give proof indeed that God is Love!

Who that has overcome error, even in the slightest measure, does not know that joy is inseparable from spiritually grasped dominion! Taking up the cross necessitates endeavor which, having the support of Mind, continually attains to higher levels of spiritual inspiration. The knowledge that a law of God, rightfully applied, has overcome a wrong sense of lack, limitation, sickness, or inharmony, brings its consequent assurance that here is something real and tangible, and ever available to those who are willing to devote to it effort and consecration.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

A Son's Tribute

THE ministerial household was an entirely happy one, with no straining of bonds, no restrictive narrowness, but with abundant opportunities for intellectual and spiritual growth. I dare say it might seem "stuffy" to the modern young. To me it was never irksome, nor was there any reaction when adult independence supervened. I cannot be too grateful for its gentle leading and constant light. The phrase "a refined home" may sound banal; it describes what to me was a potent reality and is still a beloved memory.

My father came of sturdy farmer stock, a man of superb physique, of whom a friend said that a good cavalry officer had been spoilt to make a minister. He had gone to the University of Glasgow at what seems now an incredibly early age, and soon after completing his courses there in Arts and Divinity had been called to the charge of a Dundee parish. I believe it is literally true that he never missed a day's duty through illness, nor shirked one for any reason. No worries ever seemed to ruffle him. His burden, however, as minister of a great congregation was heavy. It was natural that the care of the children should fall almost wholly on their mother: she was the radiating centre of the family life. In some marvellous way she contrived to be our teacher, no less than the universal provider of what was needed by body and by soul. It was to her that my brothers and I owed nearly all our early education. She gave us much of what other boys got at school, and did it in a way that made us associate a love of learning with our love of her.

Eldest daughter of a Glasgow solicitor with a large family, she had a naturally sound critical taste in letters, which had been developed by a more liberal education than girls of that period commonly enjoyed. Though no blue-stocking, she had sought the kind of culture which books give, and she passed the enjoyment of it on to her children.—SIR ALFRED EWING, in "An Engineer's Outlook." (London: Methuen.)

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST
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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Sylenka and Spanish Dancing

By Irving Schwerké

Paris

SYLENKA'S Spanish dances have been seen and applauded in many capitals. Authorities have pronounced the work of this American girl Spanish to the core, critics have lauded the "poetic dynamism" and the "dynamic poetry" of her conceptions, composers have written Spanish opuses for her, painters and sculptors vie in the attempt to capture her movements and elusive rhythms.

Sylenka's studio is in Paris. Here, when not on tour, she works, creates her dances, and receives her international entourage. Whatever of studio wall space is not covered with mirrors, is hung with Oriental and Spanish shawls, Samoa cloth, flaming Spanish-dance posters, inscribed portraits of famous artists, and strange musical instruments from Arabia, India, Greece, Egypt and Iberia.

"Art that has to be explained," said Sylenka, stopping her *pliés* for a moment, "is not art. The Venus de Milo, Notre Dame or a Botticelli, for example, do not have to be explained any more than a sunset does. Dancing, like all art, is its own expression. It does not express itself in terms of something else. Music is tone, not literature, and dancing is movement, and nothing else. Music without tone and dancing without movement are inconceivable absurdities.

* * *

"Music, costumes, castanets and lighting are some of the accessories which enable spectators to visualize the movement the dancer has in mind. Without these accessories, not many people, in view of their lack of special training, could receive the effects which dancing makes on eyes, emotions and intellect. Like tone, movement is first of all mental concept, while the scenery, costumes, music, lighting, titles and scenarios which dancers use are only items to help the onlooker to a keener apprehension of what the dancer is doing. Berlioz's definition of music is also applicable to dancing, indeed to all the arts. 'Music,' he says, 'is the art of moving intelligent man, endowed with special and exercised organs, by means of combinations of sounds.' So 'dancing is the art of moving intelligent man, endowed with special and exercised organs, by means of combinations of movements.'

"That is all there is to it—moving intelligent man! Dictionaries in part define 'to move' as to stir the feelings, to affect, to persuade. What a range of thought and action this gives the artist! And how gratifying are the joys and recompenses which come from 'moving intelligent man'—in other words, from *giving* beauty to the receptive.

* * *

"Music is tone—tone that is treated melodically, harmonically, rhythmically and formally. Dancing is movement—movement treated melodically (in single lines), harmonically (in combinations), rhythmically and formally. My dance 'Rhythms,' illustrates the point I have in mind. It is done without music, and to the beating of a *ritmo ostinato* on a gypsy drum. This dance, which looks so simple, is, upon examination, seen to be an intricate polyphony of rhythms. The castanets have an individual rhythmic plan, the arms have one, the feet have one, the head and shoulders have one, the body has another. Each of these rhythms can be dissected as a voice in a Bach fugue can be analyzed. Together, they produce a single unified result, and *this result* is that which 'moves' or does not 'move' the onlooker. In all probability, everybody who sees a dance registers a different effect, and that these 'effects' should agree is not at all important. The important thing is that an effect *be* realized, that it be definite, and not leave the spectator indifferent.

"The foundation of Spanish dancing is classical. Without a mastery of what is known as classical technic, Spanish dancing is impossible, for without it, the aspirant can get no farther than ineffectual copies of 'typical' dances ordinarily seen in the cabarets and cheaper theaters of Spain. There is only one foundation on which the intricate art of 'Spanish thought in movement' can be constructed, and that is the classical.

"Spanish costumes are lovely, sometimes even georgeous," Sylenka mused, as she exhibited some of her famous dresses, "but people seldom understand the nature of the role they play. It is generally supposed they are for the purpose of giving epoch or geographical location to a dance, but such is not the case. The intention of their forms, colors, designs and volume is to emphasize, or bring into relief, the movements of the dance itself. Thus a successful Spanish dance costume is as great an achievement as the dance itself. An inexpertly made costume will ruin instead of help a dance, for the reason it obscures and does not heighten the *vision of movement* which the dancer is seeking to create. Oriental, Greek, toe, character, acrobatic and folk dancing do not suffer along that line, for, more frequently than not, they do not so completely depend upon pure movement as Spanish dancing does. In Spanish dancing, the role of the costume is to heighten the architectural form of the dance itself. Which is quite a different thing from learning some Spanish steps, sticking a high comb into the hair, sporting a mantilla and calling it a Spanish dance! It often requires countless hours of work and experimenting before a costume becomes a 'collaborator' in the scheme of movement, and not a curtain between it and the public.

"Spanish dancing springs from the deepest and richest wellsprings of the human heart. Though governed by inflexible laws, it is dynamic, unfettered movement, and that is the basis of my love for it. I do not try to dance stories, or to depict dramas or episodes when dancing, but am conscious only of feeling and living movement."



By Alban, Paris

Sylenka in Two Poses: At the Left in the Jota, a Peasant Dance of Aragon; at the Right, in the Traditional Fandanguillo

The Garrett Collection

By Dorothy Adlow

Providence, R. I.

THROUGHOUT the summer there are on view at the Rhode Island School of Design pictures from the collection of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Garrett of Baltimore. The exhibition is of the kind which, a decade ago, would have roused the ire of most gallery visitors. Today, in view of freshly acquired knowledge, or perhaps an increasing apathy, such an art show receives passing comment. Artists and a few fanciers of modern developments are most likely to appreciate what Mr. and Mrs. Garrett have to offer.

In seeing the exhibition the most impressive feature was the fact that the collectors were not bying names. They had their favorites; they inclined toward certain tendencies in the modern development, but they bought what pleased them. The catalogue did not read, "Picasso, Derain, Matisse, etc.," in the customary fashion. Many of the names were new even to this seasoned commentator. That the Garretts encouraged artists who did not gain the ranks of the Big Six (the point is arguable; there may be seven or five) is greatly to their credit. They show taste and courage, mingled with a generous portion of humanitarianism. The humiliation to which artists have been subjected under the artistic imperialism, of the past generation is a serious matter. The depression for artists began when a few crafty promoters established an inordinate market value for a handful of painters who lent themselves to exploitation. As a consequence the majority who were not promoted had no way of gaining attention. Even the critics were impressed by arithmetic. Before our very eyes dozens of gifted painters have slipped into oblivion, discouraged and unrecognized.

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A good part of the display consists of pictures by Italians. With the ascendance of the French School, the Italians have remained coinsiderably in the background. They have been working diligently in their own country, one eye on the imposing Italian tradition, the other on the appalling developments in Paris. The better artists have maintained their balance, and drawn intelligently from both sources. Painters like Felice Casorati are first rate. "Artist's Mother" in the Garret Collection is a beautifully poised work in which a fine poetry is mingled with a well-wrought pictorial design. "Plastic," a word abused in connection with contemporary art—may be applied justly to Casorati's pictures, which have so little in the way of shadows and lines to enforce the three-dimensional quality, but which nevertheless, exist solidly in space. Even the colors enhance the dignity and solemnity of mood expressed by the painter. Alongside this portrait, others look picturesque and toneless. The Italian pictures seem to possess more qualities in common; in general, they are marked by their dignity in presentation, their simplification, and a peculiar native atmosphere. Lelia Caetani is represented by a few canvases of considerable merit.

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The American group is a curious handful. Hilaire Hiler is to be seen in two views, one a Mediterranean scene, another a close-up of industrial buildings. In both he reveals a desire to reduce the forms to flat, oblong surfaces, which in juxtaposition make a sturdy design. His pictures, for their tidy, measured handling, are in sharp contrast with some of their neighbors which are veiled, diffuse, illusory.

Of the French Impressionists there is a splendid example in a scene by Pierre Bonnard. This painter appreciated the power of color and his good taste made an efficient medium of it. Sensitively modulated, discerningly chosen, the pigments in his canvases seem to express the very growth in the trees, the fragrance of the grasses, the coolness of water. Another scene, by Dunoyer de Ségonzac, represents a member of the next generation after Bonnard, who has profited paradoxically by both Impressionism and Post-Impressionism. Ségonzac's picture benefits by the tasteful modulation, but the pigment has the added quality of firmness, audaciousness and bulk. It was a primitive, elemental ingredient which seemed a necessity to add to save exquisite Impressionism from the softness and vapidity which threatened it.

Charles Dufresne adapted these new visual methods to emotional purpose. Here is a composition which is fraught with movement, color and restlessness—a modern Delacroix.

Several canvases remain unmentioned, for some failed to evoke any response, others seemed mediocre. On the whole, the collection is interesting and provocative.

At the Lewisohn Stadium

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

FIFTH of the summer's operas at the Lewisohn Stadium, "La Traviata" emerged on the evenings of July 26 and 27. Like its immediate predecessor, "La Bohème," it had not been presented there befor . So in a second instance those who have insisted that what the public wants at the Stadium operatically is a repertory new to the place, were enabled to test their theory as they had done with the Puccini episodes of youth and poverty in Paris a century ago. The two "Traviatas" drew audiences of respectively 5200 and 3700.

The resulting 8900 may thus be placed with the 10,500 attracted by the two "Bohèmes" against 7000 for two "Aïdas," and 10,000 each for a pair of "Fausts" and a pair of "Borises," and the Stadium "novelties" will average only 350 more per performance than the Stadium revisitors! Obviously the "novelty" theory is a bit shaky. And yet the apparently more plausible theory that intimate operas (and both "La Bohème" and "La Traviata" are intimate) fare less well in the open than big spectacular works is not borne out by the examples of "Samson et Dalila" last season and "Aïda" this.

* * *

To one observer it seems likely that neither "novelty" nor "intimacy" goes to the root of the matter, but that what the public really wants in these familiar works is merely enough interesting singers. Then response follows.

In the case of "La Traviata," conducted sympathetically by Alexander Smallens, the principal roles went to Edis de Philippe (Violetta), Edward Molitore (Alfredo), and Alfredo Gandolfi (Giorgio Germont): Miss de Philippe, a young soprano from Brooklyn, had been heard in the same opera at the Hippodrome. She has a good natural voice, but neither the technical nor the histrionic skill as yet to do justice to so exacting a role as Violetta. Her best singing occurred in sustained passages that did not run too high—especially in the mysterious supplication "Che fia?" and the "Addio del passato." Her delivery of coloratura was labored and sometimes untuneful.

Mr. Molitore was happier in presence and action than in his singing. His tones suffered from an unvarying whiteness and his treatment of a phrase was seldom incisive and clean-cut. Mr. Gandolfi, who as made up bore a striking resemblance to the portraits of Hector Berlioz, is always the well-equipped and trustworthy artist.

* * *

The evening of July 28 José Iturbi made his farewell appearance of the season in a particularly delightful concert, figuring not only as conductor and pianist, but likewise as harpsichordist. In this last capacity he perhaps has no superior today except the unique Wanda Landowska, who was his teacher in the art of playing the ancient instrument. The concerto he used for the harpsichord was one in D major by Haydn, which proved to be excellently suited to displaying its timbres and colors. The opening Vivace and the concluding Rondo all' Ongharese gleamed and sparkled in a way they do only on the harpsichord, and in the intervening Larghetto Mr. Iturbi achieved a beguiling lyricism.

In his capacity of pianist he played the solo part in Liszt's Hungarian Fantasy, as he had done on the occasion of his début in New York. The large audience (6200 to be exact) reveled in all that he did, and he rewarded the plaudits by adding after the Haydn a Musette by Rameau, and after the Liszt a waltz each by Brahms and by Chopin and three little Spanish pieces. The purely orchestral numbers of the evening were Mozart's "Eine kleine Nachtmusik" (unusually well played) and Debussy's "La Mer."

Alexander Smallens the next evening conducted the symphonic concert in the interval between the departure of Mr. Iturbi and the arrival of Willem van Hoogstraten, the regular symphonic conductor for the latter part of the season Mr. Smallens and the orchestra both distinguished themselves in a program consisting of Tchaikovsky's Fourth Symphony and the "Don Juan" and "Tod und Verklärung" of Richard Strauss.

On July 31 the extra night of the Fokine Ballet brought out one of the largest, if not the largest, audiences of the season, as though the public were eager at the end to make up for its previously lukewarm attitude. The ballets, selected from earlier programs, were "Schéhérazade", "The Sorcerer's Apprentice" (one of the most successful efforts of the Fokine troupe) and "Les Sylphides."

Kurt Weill's Cow

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

POPULAR novelists of the pre-Hollywood period used to entertain their readers by ringing the changes of an innocent formula. The hero, sound at heart, became estranged from the simple village maiden, his true love, by succumbing to the wiles of a fashionable town hussy who, bored with country life, was merely amusing herself with him. The forsaker, himself forsaken, then indulged in a few pages of murky dejection, but by then experienced readers could already hear the sound of distant wedding bells and catch a whiff of the roses round the cottage door. Through some absurd train of association one found oneself recalling this artless convention of bygone fiction when encountering at the Savoy Theater a modernist composer who, like many of his fellows, has returned to "simplicity."

Kurt Weill was a pupil of that unrestful but classical master, Busoni. It is only a little over five years ago since the opera "The Rise and Fall of the City of Mahagonny," for which Bert Brecht provided Weill with a singularly unpleasant libretto, caused wild scenes in a Berlin opera house. A criticism in these columns described it as "fundamentally radical, uncompromisingly provocative, deliberately and ostentatiously calculated to do violence to all æsthetic feelings," and the critic—Walter Schrenk—added, "one need be neither a bigot nor a Philistine to rebel against this concoction."

Two years ago in London "Les Ballets 1933" produced "Anna-Anna," a rather dreary affair of "dual personality" that really was not a ballet at all. Much of Weill's score revealed that the sophisticated hussy of modernism was already forsaking her admirer.

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Now, in "A Kingdom for a Cow," described as a musical play, the composer seems to have forgotten her very existence. The roses bloom riotously round the door but they are the artificially perfumed paper roses of musical comedy. Kurt Weill can make them as skillfully as the best manufacturers, and almost every bar of his score has the true hall-mark of familiarity. Now and then a certain solidity of harmony or an unexpected splash of orchestral color may betray him, but the conventions of musical comedy are followed with a strictness that one can only feebly describe as flabbergasting.

Every composer knows that a sentimental tune must be written with complete sincerity, otherwise even the sentimental will have none of it. And not the least difficulty is, that to be successful, these tunes must be as alike as were the simple village maidens of old-fashioned fiction. The composers of the festivals of the International Society for Contemporary Music—one recalls a work of Weill's at Zurich—may have occasionally supplied musical comedy, but surely never musical comedy of this kind before! It would be interesting to hear—privately of course—the opinion of its international jury on "A Kingdom for a Cow."

The book is rather ambiguously described as adapted from the book and lyrics of Robert Vambery; Reginald Arkell (libretto); Desmond Carter (lyrics). Unlike the composer, the authors have not stuck rigidly to the conventions of their genre. In fact they have broken them by introducing an idea and a cow. It is true that we only saw the tail end of the cow and in a sense the same can be said of the idea.

* * *

A surprisingly vigorous male chorus—with no *dolce far niente* nonsense about them—sang a prologue which began:

South, where the seas are deeper than the sky,
There is an island, fairer than a flow'r,
Where man could live and let the world go by,
Taking no thought beyond the sunlit hour.

An American armament agent visits this idyllic isle that is shared by two perfectly peaceful republics: Santa Maria and Ucqua. The result is taxation, more and higher taxation, conscription and dictatorship; and in the end war between the two countries is averted only by the discovery that the rifles are dummies, duds, or whatever the correct word is to describe guns that will not go off. As satire this seemed rather weak. Such a musical comedy armament firm must have been pacifist to a man.

The cow—perhaps the first ever to become enveloped in sentimental romance—is the sole asset of Juan who is about to marry Juanita. But a bailiff arrives with the wedding guests and very soon Juan finds himself with a rifle instead of a bride. He then commits the horrific crime of smacking the Dictator's face. He is saved, however, by the guns that will not go off and as no self-respecting dictator could possibly go on dictating after having his face smacked, Juan, Juanita and the cow live happily ever after.

The vinegar of satire does not in this instance blend very well with the sugary ingredients of conventional musical comedy. Perhaps only the wit and light touch of a W. S. Gilbert could have compounded such heterogeneous material. Like the flash of lightning, his wit illuminated the darkness of custom and habit, the inability to see things under our noses. A man once argued that cows had a sense of humor because he knew of one that always put its back against the gate when the farmer wanted to pass through. The humor of "A Kingdom for a Cow" is not quite so heavy as that, but it springs, so to speak, from the same school. The authors deserve full credit for a daring effort to beguile a musical comedy audience into using more than its eyes and ears, but it seems a pity that they kept this aim a secret from the composer.

H. Heckroth provided a characteristically central European décor. Jacqueline Francell as Juanita was charming enough to justify her gallant Juan—well acted and sung by Webster Booth—doing what he did to General Garcia Conchas' face. George Gee as the armament agent was excellent as George Gee, and one liked Aubrey Mather as the kindhearted President when his exalted office did not require him to sing. Presidents with no singing voice ought to delegate such duties to their secretary. In this case, however, the tactful secretary (Hay Petrie) had not much voice either. Both would have been saved a lot of stress if one of the efficient chorus had been given an under secretaryship.

Modern Scottish Art

By Frank Rutter

Glasgow

FIFTY years ago a group of young Scottish painters, discontented with the academic ideals in the art of their day, formed the habit of meeting, working and talking in the studio of a slightly senior colleague, W. Y. Macgregor. Among them were artists who subsequently became famous as Sir D. Y. Cameron, Sir James Guthrie, George Henry, E. A. Hornel, Sir John Lavery and E. A. Walton. From the meetings of this gallant band of pioneers originated what is now known to art history as the Glasgow School.

To celebrate the jubilee of this Scottish art movement of the 'eighties, and to show the continuous art endeavor in this great city during the last hundred years, there has been organized this summer in the Kelvingrove Art Gallery an exhibition illustrating "A Century of Art in Glasgow" (1835-1935).

* * *

Of the earlier men the greatest probably were the landscape painter Horatio Macculloch (1805-67) and the water-colorist Sam Bough (1822-78), both of whom are well represented in the first room of this exhibition; but the artistic fame of Glasgow is more closely bound up with the men of the Glasgow School, whose works fill the next three galleries. Here are brilliant water colors of foreign parts by Arthur Melville (1855-1904) who, though born in Edinburgh, worked and exhibited with the Glasgow group; and the superbly decorative bird and animal studies by Joseph Crawhall (1861-1913), a genius in economic design if ever there was one, who though born in the north of England became a Glasgow artist by adoption. Here also are noble portraits by Sir James Guthrie, P. R. S. A. (1859-1930); Lavery's "Cunninghame Graham" and other fine early works; George Henry's "Galloway Landscape"—which made history nearly 50 years ago—and later paintings; virile, nobly designed landscapes by W. Y. Macgregor (1855-1923); memorable harbor scenes by J. Whitelaw Hamilton (1860-1932); flower pieces of rare quality by Stuart Park (1862-1933); poetic paintings of nature and portraits by E. A. Walton (1860-1922), and glowing fantasias of children in flowery landscapes by E. A. Hornel (1864-1933).

To say what was the common characteristic of painters so different in their styles and subjects is no easy task. But the importance of the Glasgow painters rests not only on their individual achievements, but on their reaction, as a group, from the insistent detail favored by the Pre-Raphaelites, and on the general breadth of their painting and their concentration upon rhythm and spaciousness of design. Influenced to some extent by Whistler, by Corot and the Barbizon painters, and by the Modern Dutch masters, they tended to be low in tone, yet included among them such gallant explorers into harmonies of brilliant color as Arthur Melville and Hornel. The enamel-like mosaics in pigment of the last named have been likened to the pictures of Monticelli, but not only are they pitched in a higher key of color, Hornel's planes are bigger and his spacing more widely distributed.

To those who assert that the Glasgow painters innovated no procedure and made no new discoveries, their contemporary Hugh Munro replies by pointing not only to Hornel's paintings but also to George Henry's "Galloway Landscape." This, he justly maintains, "was as great a departure from existing procedure in painting as Cézanne's system of flat spacings was from the traditional outlook in France, and it has the merit of being couched in better color." Crawhall might also have been instanced as an absolutely original artist, for though he no doubt learned much from the Japanese, he was as unique in his style as in his medium, water color on brown holland. This remarkable exhibition should do much to revive interest in this fine group of Scottish painters, whose work will live for its fine quality of craftsmanship as well as for its freshness and originality of outlook.

* * *

In the last room (Gallery V) there has been brought together a selection of works by the contemporary artists of Glasgow. Among the younger painters here the highest promise is shown by Archibald A. McGlashan whose arresting "Sleeping Boy" shows his powerful rendering of plastic form, balanced by a fine eye for harmonies of rich color and organized into unity by an unerring instinct for decorative design. With such juniors as McGlashan, the skillful portrait painter James Gunn—represented by his "Delius"—and Iain Macnab and Kirkland Jamieson among the landscape painters, the fame of Glasgow painting seems likely to be continued.

Though Glasgow hitherto has produced greater notabilities in painting than in sculpture, the work of that fine veteran of the Glasgow School, James Pittendrigh Macgillivray, and that of his younger contemporary Sir William Reid Dick R. A. suffice to prove that in bronze portraiture and stone carving Glasgow has at least two sculptors worthy to rank with her many eminent painters.

What the Public Wants

By L. A. Sloper

CHARGED with neglect of their duties to Art, theater managers commonly retort, "Well, we have to give the public what it wants, you know"—meaning what, in the managers' opinion, is wanted by the least discriminating part of the public.

But often the public is far ahead of the managers, and even ahead of the majority of the critics. The mob of Shakespeare's day liked his plays—they had not then become classics. Wagner, you recall, was always popular with the public of his time. Long afterwards the critics caught up with the public. Boston has just furnished another example, in the more modest realm of the motion picture.

"Once in a Blue Moon," second of the films made by those two adventurers, Ben Hecht and Charles MacArthur, has never been generally exhibited. It was shown once in a Texas town, and the local manager reported unfavorably on it. His report, published in a trade paper, was in effect that it was a good picture to drive people away from the box office. Distributors and exhibitors took warning and the film was put in storage.

* * *

Then, one day this summer, the manager of the local cinema in Stoneham, Mass., found himself badly in need of a program picture. Anything, he told Paramount, that would fill out a bill for two days. They said they had nothing. Then somebody, digging under layers of dust, unearthed "Once in a Blue Moon." Because he couldn't get anything else, the manager took it.

The showing attracted some attention among the intelligentsia of the vicinity. People from neighboring towns, who had seen "The Front Page," drove over. Several Boston newspapers sent reviewers. The critical reaction was for the most part unfavorable. The audience of the first night was of good size and showed interest. The audience of the following afternoon, a Saturday, was made up, with the exception of two pilgrims from Boston, entirely of children. They loved it. That evening, when we saw it a second time, there was a small house.

It was suggested in these columns that the picture might be a good feature for an art cinema. George Kraska of the Fine Arts Theater in Boston took up the challenge by putting it on for a single midnight showing. The audience laughed heartily, and most of the critics went away and wrote with scorn. But interest had been aroused, and Mr. Kraska announced a three-day run starting July 31, with balloting by the audiences. Before the end of the second day the vote was so favorable that he had decided to complete a week's run with the picture.

Why the popular response, under the critical frown? Partly, perhaps, because one needs a fresh and simple approach in viewing an art work of novel quality. "Once in a Blue Moon" has none of the tags one looks for and finds in a Hollywood product. Nobody socks anybody in the jaw, nor are the points of the story hammered in by similar methods. When you are in the habit of having your face figuratively slapped whenever a film director wants to draw your attention, it may be a little difficult to follow a film without such aids.

"Once in a Blue Moon" is, perhaps, a little subtle, though not too subtle for children. At the beginning, a fly is seen buzzing over the screen. It appears that the fly was bothering some Russian aristocrats. This is revealed in a few sequences. Then the Revolution is depicted by showing the double eagle shredded by gunfire, and the red flag rising in its place. General Onegin (Nikita Baliev) flees the Bolsheviks with his family. They escape into France disguised as members of a strolling troupe headed by Gabbo the Great (Jimmy Savo). Gabbo falls in love with one of the fugitives. Only when he sees her at a big ball in Paris does he realize who she is. The final sequence shows the clown's wagon disappearing down a leafy road.

* * *

It's as simple as that, but in the telling there is imagination and fantasy, emotion and wit. Watch Jimmy Savo building the house with a tower to which he hopes to bring his princess. Watch him, trying to fire his slingshot at a White officer, anxiously motion the Bolshevik who is fighting the White to stand aside so that he can get a clear shot.

Or see Baliev as the White general who hasn't the remotest notion of what is going on in Russia, taking command of his loyal forces without having the faintest idea of what to do with them. Or see the officer in command of the Red forces vainly questioning aristocratic prisoners on the whereabouts of Onegin, and concluding, "This is very discouraging. Take them all out." Or watch the same officer giving his subordinate 24 hours to find Onegin, and the subordinate saluting and saying, "Thank you."

Not only is the film full of delightful touches; it is extraordinarily well organized, it possesses unity, it marches from beginning to end with coherence and logic. It also has an exceptionally illuminating musical score, provided by George Antheil.

There is one serious flaw, and that is mechanical. The sound track is poor. And that is probably the chief reason so many observers have found the film dull. They simply haven't heard enough of the speeches to understand the action. This is a fault that can be corrected. If the producers will take the trouble to correct it, they will make available one of the finest films of this or any other season.

The Open-Air Theater, London

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

THE Open-Air Theater, in Regent's Park, has given so much delight to Londoners during the last two summers that the announcement by Mr. Sidney Carroll of a third season aroused much satisfaction. To his courage and optimism Mr. Carroll adds another admirable characteristic—that of an unperturbed loser, if lose he must. May he win, as he deserves to win, cash, as well as credit; though I do sometimes wish that he would be more fastidious in the selection of his casts.

This year, our benefactor has played, a little, for safety by refraining, so far, from experiments and putting on, without many changes of cast, substantially the same company in plays which have already proved their popularity in Regent's Park—"Twelfth Night," "As You Like it" and Milton's "Comus"; the last of which was among the most successful of the 1934 productions and drew, this year, on its first night, the largest audience of the summer.

The comedy of Illyria—especially its garden scenes—always goes well in this setting, with the producer, Mr. Robert Atkins, making one of the best Sir Tobys of recent years, and that accomplished Shakespearean actor, Mr. Baliol Holloway, an impressive Malvolio, followed up, in "As You Like It," with an even better performance as Jaques, a part in which, for finish and subtlety, he has no equal in England today. Miss Phyllis Terry repeated her sound performance of Rosalind, to the Celia of Miss Leslie Wareing and the Orlando of Mr. Geoffrey Edwards, a handsome young player who, however, has much to learn in variety of inflection and truth of gesture and tone.

"Comus" was preceded by a pleasing ballet-masque, Ben Jonson's Chloridia, which was devised in 1630 for presentation, at the court of Charles I, by the Queen and her ladies. The part of Chloris, written for Henrietta Maria, provided dancing occasions for Miss Nini Theilade, who is deservedly a favorite in the Open-Air Theater.

Milton's "Comus"—especially when played on a soft, warm, midsummer night, with a gorgeous sun setting behind the western trees and the costumed players moving against lawn and leaves flood-lighted in crimson, green and gold—makes a scene so restful in its serene beauty that one becomes almost indifferent to what is passing upon the stage, and is well content just to listen and look. The masque, however, is cleverly contrived by Robert Atkins and well acted by, among others, Mr. Leslie French as the Attendant Spirit, and Mr. John Laurie as Comus.

Mr. French, in work of this kind, stands alone. He can act as nimbly as he can sing melodiously; and no actor on the English stage speaks Elizabethan verse with better inflection or more rightness of tone. Mr. Laurie's Comus is admirably spoken by an actor whose command of facial expression matches his mastery of verse and who has all the breadth of style requisite for open-air work; but I should have liked suggestions of more sinister malignity put into his portrayal of Bacchus's and Circe's son. Mr. Laurie was a little bit too charming.

Milton obviously drew ideas and rhythms for the closing passages of "Comus" from the last act of "A Midsummer Night's Dream," but it is no doubt only a coincidence that Shakespeare's "summer story" (Sonnet 98)—with Leslie French exchanging Comus for Puck—will follow the Puritan poet's masque at Regent's Park.

PERCY ALLEN

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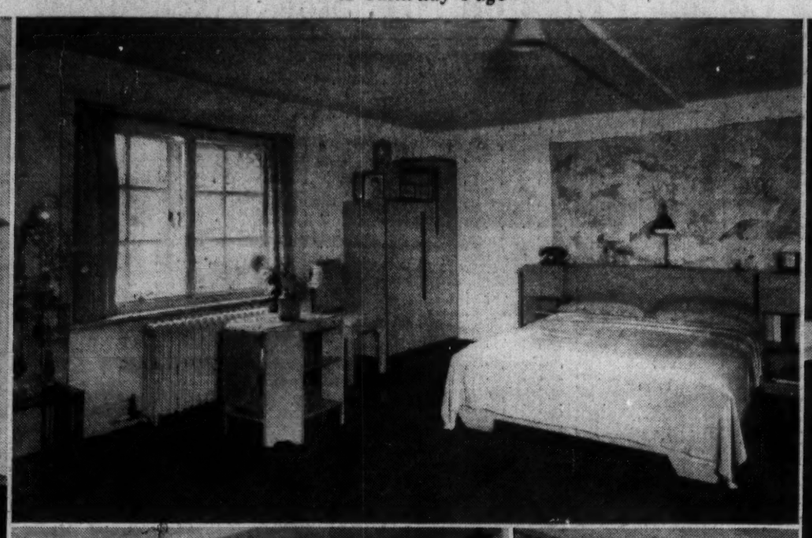
Antiques

Home Furnishing and Decorative Arts

Rare Books

A Saturday Page











Edward Sweetland Photos to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An English house in rural England, built in 1628, has lately been remodeled by new owners with strong taste for modern decorative art and having fondness for Japanese furnishings gained during residence in that country. Anachronistic as the aspects within and without are, there is no question of the delightful results, induced by notable originality and artistic skill. The author of the article describes the above views as follows:

Upper row—The inviting sitting room is brightened by modern furniture of Japanese influence. Beige walls and natural oak furniture upholstered in orange Rodier fabric are set off by an all-over black carpet.

The master bedroom is papered in light green and carpeted in purple, hung with a handsome brocade. The roomy wardrobe for long dresses, the mirror tree on the perfume stand, the bed's deep headboard with stand built into each end, are some of the striking features.

What was once a dark storage closet is now a bright breakfast room in Japanese colors shading from beige to terra cotta. The simple furniture is waxed walnut.

Lower row—This view of the sitting room shows the handsome Japanese red lacquer wall cabinet for game equipment. It is cleverly lighted by an overhead arrangement set above a priest's robe of gold brocade.

The large bath-dressing room is of jade green and lavender. In winter a fire burning on the hearth adds a cheery touch.

1628 House Goes Modern Within

WHILE visiting in rural England this past summer, I spent a week end at such a delightful, "rejuvenated" old seventeenth-century cottage near Little Marlowe, that I feel other home lovers may profit from the experiences of my hostess, Mrs. Kay Harrison, who is a San Franciscan by birth.

The cottage is known as the Fern House. The name and the date, 1628, were found on a faded old map in a near-by historic inn. Fern House is homey-looking, low-eaved, of two stories, with leaded dormer windows across the front. From its mossy, age-colored tiled roof to its converted stables, it retains throughout the lines and atmosphere of the seventeenth century.

But once you step inside its rose covered gateway, and cross the threshold of the low doorway, you find yourself in a cheerful, decidedly modern interior, that surprises and delights with its fresh warm colors. Wide apple-green hallways, deep purple carpets, soft brick-colored Japanese lacquer, all enliven this little cottage that due to its low ceilings might otherwise have been dark and dull during the sunless English winter.

Incorporate Oriental Influence

The reason for the Japanese influence was partly one of necessity. The owners had spent several of their early married years in Tokyo, where they adapted themselves to the simple beauty of a Japanese house. They enjoyed collecting there, one by one, some fine Japanese pieces which they brought with them when business transferred the family to London. With two growing children, they felt the need of a home and garden in the country.

After a long period of hunting, they gave up finding the elusive ideal home and decided on the low, vine-covered Fern House. This was largely because of its 200-year-old garden so beautifully developed with old boxwood hedges and rose gardens, with the crowning feature of a Japanese tea house and water garden. With a calculating eye, the wife saw at once that this charming element would tie in with the Oriental treasures inside the house.

Architects and carpenters were consulted and the work of modernizing began, incurring as little expense as possible. Small, cubicle-like rooms were thrown together to make large airy ones; a jam closet and store-room facing onto the garden became a cheerful breakfast room with a flower window; an ugly water tank was removed from an upstairs space and a jade-green bath and dressing room were built in its place.

Cheer Within

Today as you enter the living room, even though it may be dreary and foggy outside, the fire glows from a hearth of mandarin red tiles. The walls are of warm beige canvas, and beige and orange is repeated in the Rodier curtains at windows that everywhere overlook green gardens. The simple-lined modern furniture is solidly built of unstained, waxed natural oak, upholstered in burnt orange which acts as a brilliant foil on the black all-over carpet. The most effective piece here is a handsome red lacquer cupboard which holds game equipment. Behind this is hung a beautiful gold brocade Japanese obi, lit by a narrow concealed flood-light on the moulding. An old bronze Buddha surrounded by jewel trees serves as appropriate ornament. A Japanese porcelain lantern casts a soft light over a black and gold screen made of lengths of old brocade.

A small sitting room and library offered a vista out of long windows onto the sunken rose gardens. This room is easily the most popular spot in the house. Opposite the long windows is a fireplace of yellow glazed tiles. Silver grass paper was used for the walls, and here again, was contrived a unique and original effect by building up a narrow column of wall structure to contain two lighted niches on different levels, in which are arranged Japanese miniature gardens with tiny porcelain figures. Mirror-topped coffee tables of simple Oriental design added a gay touch. Couches and deep chairs are navy blue while lighter wicker pieces upholstered in yellow give warmth and contrast.

Batik Hanging the Color Key

The breakfast room is simple in motif, taking its colors, ranging from beige to terra-cotta, from an old batik wall hanging above the plain walnut sideboard. Terra-cotta tiles in the small fireplace are set in a Japanese pattern. Grass and rough linen mats of brick red are used on the bare walnut table. The dishes even are enlivened by the company of bright red lacquer biscuit boxes, both amusing and interesting to a breakfast guest and younger members of the family.

All over the house, chrysanthemums and other Oriental flowers are arranged in the Japanese flower designs, the mistress having been an ardent student of flower arrangement in Japan.

Upstairs the master bedroom is a graceful combination of feminine and masculine accessories, restful in pale-green with soft purple carpet. Deep twin beds of the severely plain waxed oak are built into a wall niche with convenient low cupboards at the head to hold books or flowers, and a handy tall wardrobe has compartments for long dresses, hats, and so on. All the furniture in the house was designed by Mrs. Harrison herself and is now being copied commercially by one of London's largest decorating shops.

More Than a Bathroom Here

Off the master bedroom is one of the most attractive bathrooms I've ever seen. On one side a lavender enameled dressing table with full length mirrors offers ample drawer space for feminine supplies. And the man of the house rejoices in a wide chest of drawers especially designed to fit his needs. Even a small fireplace graces this attractive little bath-dressing room.

Mr. Harrison's study is interesting for its Javanese motif, built around a wooden puppet-doll collection he brought back from his travels in the Dutch Indies. The wallpaper is a thin wood veneer set in alternate blocks to give a light and shade effect. The woodwork trim is painted a deep henna, which extends also around the low square fireplace. A built-in couch is upholstered in beige and henna, and the all-over carpet is a deeper shade of henna.

A gay but inexpensive nursery was achieved by painting two opposite walls a sky blue, the other two walls a rose pink and the ceiling moth yellow. Cork flooring makes the room practical and comfortable for small feet. A wide blackboard, plenty of little shelves, and painted wooden cheese boxes for holding toys, a Swedish rag rug of soft blue, and amusing animal pictures make this a jolly place.

The greatest expense was an ample-sized heating unit providing a radiator in every room, a real luxury in the damp English winter time. Comfortable quarters were arranged for the servants above the garages which were originally roomy and well-built stables.

A Sixty-Foot Studio Playroom

An old storehouse, a separate building, was converted into a huge studio playroom. In this 60-foot room with its enormous fireplace and exposed beam ceiling the family holds Yuletide festivities with a great Christmas tree and a New Year's party in the traditional manner.

Part of the acreage surrounding the buildings, aside from the flower-beds, the Japanese tea garden, and the tennis courts, is cultivated as vegetable gardens where green peppers, asparagus, artichokes and such English rarities are grown. A small hot-house adjoining the main house runs nicely "on one radiator," as my hostess expressed it, taking care of the extra heat generated by the furnace. All year round, fresh cut flowers and ferns are available, as well as winter delicacies like tomatoes and lettuce.

Though appearing to be a low, vine-covered cottage, Fern House is in reality as complete in its own grounds as a small village. Only an hour's run by motor from London, it is set in the heart of Buckinghamshire near the beautiful Thames, where the family punt and swim in the summer. Nearby are such famous old inns as the Compleat Angler mentioned in the novel, "Sorrel and Son," and the Skindles Inn, beloved of Galsworthy. Many writers have made this picturesque part of England memorable.

H. E. Y.

Wood and Field Overtones

By Helen Johnson Keyes

New York

WE BUILD many of our summer homes in or near the woods—those majestic theaters where are enacted some of nature's most gorgeous dramas. Towering trees, shimmering leaves, brown-green earth sown with starry blossoms.

To many of us these experiences are synonomous with "summer," "country," "vacation." They lead us into a world of different thoughts and feelings from those in which we move during the months of routine employment, and we like to express this contrasted mood in the furnishings of our houses, if it is possible to do so without the sacrifice of grace and style.

The illustration on this page shows one very delightful way of bringing an outdoor feeling into our dining rooms. All the dishes are of wood and the plate mats and runner are hand crocheted in Italy of raffia. They offer us, therefore, overtones of forest and field.

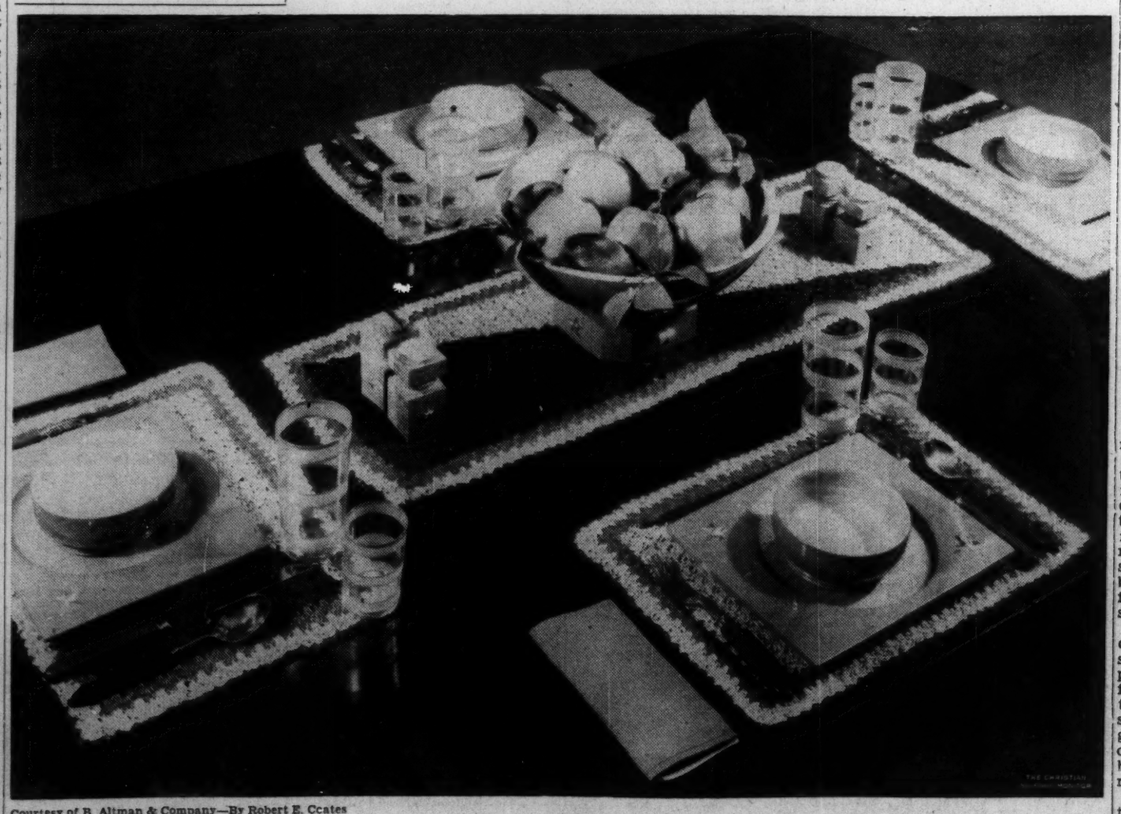
The shapes of the plates, bowls, shakers, and so forth were designed for table china by Jean Luce of Paris. Their execution in wood is American—both in fact and temper. The woods used and the enamels employed for decoration are so processed as to be nonabsorbent, not easily scratched by sharp knives, immune from chipping, and washable in warm water and soapsuds without discoloration or other injury.

A greater variety of styles is available than could be shown in one table setting. For instance, there are sets of maple in which no enamel is introduced, and whose beauty, outside of form and proportion, lies in the graining of the wood. Then there are sets made of ash in which the rims of the plates and the outsides of the bowls and jugs, various parts of shakers, candlesticks and vases, and the handles of the flat silver are gay with enamel—red, blue, or yellow, according to one's taste.

The plates come in dinner, salad, and bread-and-butter sizes and a choice is offered between shallow soup bowls, like those illustrated, and deep ones. Sectional platters for cheeses and hors d'oeuvres, and service picks of wood in a variety of colors and stuck into a wooden fruit—that looks like a porcupine caught in a rainbow—build out the party possibilities in this delightful wooden ware. And, sylvan though it is one can by no means call it rustic nor deny it sophistication when it pays obeissance to the "Regency influence" by wearing metal stars!

The pieces are priced individually. For instance, the plates are $1.50; salts and peppers, $1.95 a set; candlesticks $1.25 each; cream jug and sugar bowl, $3.95 a set. To build up a lunch service for six people, providing for three courses, would cost upward of $50. Sets of six knives or six forks or six spoons cost $7.50. Six hand crocheted raffia mats with a table runner are offered for $9.75, and they may be had in various color combinations and patterns. Peasant cloths might be substituted at a lower cost but not without the abandonment of a certain 1935 chic, for these doilies are being featured as high style.

The table setting illustrated was shown by B. Altman & Co. at the Industrial Exposition sponsored by the National Alliance of Art and Industry, in April. The wooden ware and accessories can all be found in this department store.



Courtesy of B. Altman & Company—By Robert E. Ccates

For the home in the country, and in summer time, when thoughts are turned so much to out-of-door delights, table settings that proceed directly from natural sources have a winning freshness and fitness. So, made of polished wood, the fruit dish, bowls, plates, salts and peppers here are welcome in their simplicity and for the beauty of the close-grained material. Raffia plate mats and runner are equally suitable

Summer Home Well Equipped

Los Angeles

WHEREVER the vacation home is located — by the water or in the mountains—planning the furnishings carefully, means pleasure at less expense. Extra sleeping arrangements, to provide for guests, are usually one of the first considerations. Beds, if not extra sleeping rooms, may solve the guest problem, for porches, tents and even the living room can be utilized for the night.

Folding steel cots are much better constructed than formerly. One, 30 inches wide, has tempered coil springs, helically tied. It is finished in brown enamel, and may also be equipped with an inner spring mattress.

For a time double-deck bunks in nautical style were built into summer cottages, especially in the boy's or man's room. But how these double-deckers come built ready to install. They are of sturdy all-steel construction with helical spring at both sides and ends. The 36-inch width is frequently concealed by curtains hung from the ceiling, an arrangement that takes less floor space than some other designs in sleeping furniture.

New studio couches can be used as single, double or twin beds, yet they are attractive in the daytime and are equipped with inner spring mattresses, a reversible button pad and three cushions, covered to match. Then some of the couch hammocks are so comfortably upholstered that they may serve for an occasional night.

Many families use odds and ends of furniture for the summer house, things that may be made entirely presentable by the use of slip covers. Tailored like upholstery, covers of cretonne or strip fabric may have plain or flowered seats. Also, it's easy to have mixed covers, some may be plaid, others floral or plain material.

This casual air makes it possible to tone up much shabby or demoded furniture for summer use. A mahogany sofa with cane panels was seen delightfully transformed in this manner: The back and side panels were painted with the new "brushed" or antique white, while the seat was re-covered with navy blue awning cloth splashed with white polka dots. Think how effective this would be for a seaside home!

Floor coverings for porch, living-room or bedroom are attractive of grass. These come in sizes from three to six feet to the standard nine by twelve, are inexpensive yet durable and cheerful. The designs tend to be modernistic, with arrow motifs rather noticeable. Linoleum rugs are offered in attractive designs suitable for dining rooms. Rag and braided rugs are another suggestion for bedrooms—as they are especially suited to simple painted floors.

In many vacation homes curtains can serve the double purpose of shades and draperies. For this purpose crash, mission cloth or pongee furnish artistic, neutral toned material. Cretonne or chintz with a sateen facing adds charm and gayety to any color scheme. Many of the draperies mentioned may be bought in standard window sizes, ready made.

For the bedroom, washable curtains sheer and simple are most pleasing. The variety is extensive, so what to use will depend upon the type of home. The log cabin, for example, may have checked gingham, while dotted Swiss is always lovely for a cottage style room. It may be trimmed with self-frills, colored organdie or ball fringe. Crisp lawn in square plaids comes by the yard and can be matched with a bedspread or ready-made curtains two and a sixth yards long. Rose, green, blue or brown plaids indicate the popular color schemes. Think how pretty brown plaids would be in a rustic cottage with orange painted furniture! If vacation walls seem to need something refreshing, framed botany prints are good. Their white frames and large mats make them both restful and charming.

For dishes in the vacation home by all means provide as nearly unbreakable ones as possible. Those of peasant shapes and colors are durable and at the same time appropriate. One pleasing ware is Italian decorated with a Scotch plaid, brown on a cream and yellow background.

Manufacturers Again Exhibit

New York

IN THE recent Housefurnishing Show, held at the Pennsylvania Hotel, here, more than 400 manufacturers of things to delight the homemaker assembled their offerings.

Probably of first interest in such a display are the new colors likely to be in vogue for the coming season. Blue or white in china, pottery or glassware still held important places. Ivory and red were still offered for bathrooms and kitchens. Yellow was a new note in pottery. Brown showed up in shower curtains, kitchen sets and wood combinations on hostess and canape trays and electrical appliances. China and pottery had many blending tones for brown, as well as pure colors for decided contrast to it.

This vogue for wood combinations seems more than a trend, rather an established fact. Walnut is most popular, though one line of salad bowls and canape trays was developed in maple and birch, having for decoration wood burning embellished with harmless vegetable dye colorings, the designs being amusing vegetable characters.

Tray Variations

A manufacturer of electrical appliances showed many pieces with walnut handles or trim, contrasting with chrome. Hostess' trays of dark wood to be set on folding stands of matching wood or ivory contrast were another note. In fact the array of these tray variations seemed limitless, and the hostess who could not offer something interesting after seeing some of them, is indeed unlikely.

Another feature in electrical appliances was the suggestion to have them in matched patterns like fine silver or china. They can be bought separately and added to at will. This idea was carried into the kitchenware also. Besides the definite color trends mentioned, it might be said that the ensemble idea in everything was important.

Decorated kitchen sets ran to small designs, like confetti or Dresden patterns, but one line showed such bold treatments as homespun and Roman stripes that may be matched with draperies and kitchen chair seats. A linoleum firm is even making floor covering to match. Another line of hand decorated sets allows for the purchase of material and then the sets made to match.

Bathroom fixtures had more and more mirrored items, even entire powder or makeup tables being developed in this manner. Shower curtains were oiled silk, sometimes called "crystal," with airy designs on backgrounds of every conceivable color.

Table pottery indicated a decided flair for embossed shoulders, equally popular in either plain or decorated. One firm, however, exhibited an interesting line of designs on smooth finishes. They adopted needle craft decorations for three types, and even selected a best seller as a motif for another—scattered stars and the name—"Alabama."

Sliding Fire Screen

A fire screen development was unusually interesting. It was made of flexible metal mesh that slides back and forth before the fire as easily as a curtain on a rod, and quite as attractively, yet stops sparks as surely as the more rigid types. A waterfall aquarium garden in chrome and black would add zest to a pent house or a small home.

Even floor mops and brushes are being dressed up in sets, not to mention being made more convenient. One waxing mop stores the liquid wax in the handle. It is easily released, when wanted, by a simple pressure on a plunger on the top.

Of outstanding convenience were the electrical stoves, with real ovens, which fold away into the size of a portable sewing machine when carried about; and the kitchen sink and worktable units that may be installed or removed in any house or apartment. The sink sets on the unit, so requires nothing but attaching to pipe and drain to be made ready for use.

Air conditioning, which should not be overlooked at this time of year, had two displays. One was a movable unit no larger than a radiator, which can be moved to wherever water, electricity and a drain are available. It cools the average-sized room. The other is a "conditioner" not a "cooler" and is useful all the year to moisten and clean the air.

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Listed Stock Quotations

Stocks Resume Advancing Trend in Today's Short Session

Commodity and Money Markets

Utility Issues Rally and Many Make New Highs

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 (AP)—A brisk rally in the utilities to new highs for the year or longer today brought the stock market back to its advancing trend.

Scattered profit-taking dried up swiftly following a steady opening and higher prices ruled throughout the remainder of the proceedings. The close was firm. Transfers approximated 1,000,000 shares.

Power Consumption Rises

The pickup in the power group, with the trading volume accentuated, did much to revive the flagging spirits in brokerage circles. The upturn was attributed not to any great hopes of help from Washington legislation but to further gains in power consumption and by several illustrations in earnings statements that part of the increase in gross revenues of the major companies is being carried down to net despite higher taxes and lower rates.

Shares of Consolidated Gas jumped 2 points, along with Peoples Gas, and others, up fractions to a point or more, included American Telephone, Public Service of New Jersey, Columbia Gas, Pacific Gas, North American, American Water Works, American Can, Case, Continental Can, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, Johns-Manville, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central and New Haven preferred.

Foreign Currencies Up

Principal foreign currencies today advanced slightly against the dollar in world exchange dealings. Guilders staged a fair rally after Friday's decline.

The Netherlands unit advanced .11 of a cent in New York at 67.96 cents, continuing improvement which had gotten under way earlier in London. The pound sterling edged up ⅛ of a cent in the American market at $4.95⅞. Earlier in London the dollar was steady at $4.95⅞ to the pound.

Dealings were suspended in Paris, following the regular summer custom, but in New York the French franc gained .00⅛ of a cent at 6.63⅜ cents. The Swiss franc was unchanged at 32.79 cents in New York dealings.

Bond Market Steady

Bond market prices moved narrowly today in quiet week-end dealings. The undertone was steady.

Most of the secondary rail loans recovered mildly from the selling off which occurred late Friday on uneasiness over prospects for the wheat crop haulage. Fractional gains were scored by such issues as Baltimore & Ohio 4½s at 56⅛, Great Northern 4½s at 74½ and New York Central 5s at 72¼.

Other groups were mostly trendless. Many U. S. Governments had not opened la.e in the morning, but those which changed hands were generally steady to a shade higher.

Foreign loans registered general fractional advances, and Italy 7s were a strong spot with a lift of 2½ points at 69 as further progress was reported from abroad in adjusting the Italo-Ethiopian dispute.

Most utility operating company loans were steady or a little lower, but some of the holding company and communications issues firmed mildly, including American & Foreign Power 5s at 75½, International Telephone 5s at 74½ and Postal 5s at 29⅜.

Industrials were easy. Small losses appeared in Goodyear 5s at 104¾ and American Smelting 5s at 101.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Firm; utilities rally.

Bonds: Steady; secondary rails gain.

Curb: Improved; specialties advance.

Foreign exchanges: Higher; guilder supported.

Cotton: Quiet; commission house selling; trade buying.

Sugar: Closed.

Chicago

Wheat: Lower; week end profit-taking.

Corn: Weak; corn weather auspicious.

Cattle: Generally improved for week.

Hogs: Nominally steady; top 11.20 nominal.

Foreign

Berlin—Despite the small volume of business, prices on the Boerse were firm today with Bavarian motor works and other industrials leading the list. The market closed sustained.

London and Paris closed.

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg
New York					
October	11.43	11.51	11.40	11.40	—.05
December	11.25	11.32	11.21	11.20	—.03
January	11.18	11.23	11.17	11.19	
March	11.12	11.17	11.10	11.19	+.06
May	11.11	11.16	11.08	11.14	+.02
Spots 11.90, off 5 points. Tone at close, steady.					
New Orleans					Net
	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg
October	11.40	11.46	11.36	11.38	
December	11.24	11.29	11.18	11.20	—.02
January	11.17	11.17	11.15	11.15	—.03
March	11.10	11.13	11.10	11.11	+.01
May	11.08	11.10	11.08	11.10	+.02
Tone at close, steady.					

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Wheat					
September	.90⅜	.91⅜	.89⅜	.89⅞	+.⅝
December	.92⅜	.93¾	.91⅝	.91¾	—.⅝
May	.94	.95⅜	.93⅜	.93½	+.⅛
Corn					
September	.78¾	.79¼	.77¾	.77¾	—.01
December	.62⅝	.63⅛	.61¾	.61⅞	—.⅛
May	.64⅛	.64⅞	.62⅜	.62⅜	—.01
Oats					
September	.31⅞	.32	.30⅜	.30⅜	—.02
December	.33⅜	.33½	.32	.32	—.01
May	.35½	.35⅝	.34¾	.34¾	—.01

United Gas Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—United Gas Corporation and subsidiaries report for the 12 months ended June 30 net income of $4,280,660, equal to $1.28 a share on $7 first preferred stock, compared with $3,830,388, or 77 cents a share, on second preferred, in preceding 12 months.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	1935 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 3	Last Aug. 2
62½	51	2†	Acme Steel	100	61	61	61	..
7¾	4¼	..	Adams Express	1200	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛
36	28	2	Adams Millis	200	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	31
11½	8	.15b	Addressograph	900	12⅛	11⅝	12⅛	11½
12½	4½	..	Advance Rumely	100	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11½
8⅜	6¾	.60	Affiliated Prod	300	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7¾
149¾	104⅝	3†	Air Reduction	300	146	146	146	145½
20⅛	15⅛	.60†	Alaska-Juneau	1100	16⅛	15⅝	16	15½
1⅞	¾	..	Alleghany Corp (h)	800	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
30½	21	1	Alleghany Steel	200	27	27	27	27
162	135	6	Allied Chem	400	158¾	158¾	158¾	159
6¼	3½	..	Allied Stores	1200	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
27¼	12	..	Allis Chalmers	800	26	25½	25⅝	25½
62	49	5	Allied Stores pf	100	60	60	60	60½
70¾	48½	3	Amerada	600	68¼	67¾	68¼	67
20	13½	..	Am Bank Note	1200	16¼	15⅝	16	15½
17¾	6½	..	Am Crystal Sug	1800	13½	12⅝	13¼	12½
78	72	6	Am Crys Sug 1pf	20	73	73	73	72
37¾	21	1	Am Brake S&F	400	36	36	36	36½
128	119	7	Am Brake S&F pf	90	128¾	124½	126½	..
146	110	4†	Am Can	1200	146⅛	144¾	146	144¾
25⅝	10	..	Am Car & Fdry	1500	24⅝	23¾	24⅝	22¾
57¼	25½	..	Am Car & F pf	200	56½	56½	56½	56¾
33¼	22½	..	Am Com Alcohol	700	24⅝	24½	24½	24⅞
3	¼	2.40	Am Encaustic T (h)	100	1	1	1	1⅛
5¾	2¾	..	Am European	100	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅛
6¼	2	..	Am & For Pow	18500	6¾	6⅛	6¼	5
37⅝	14	..	Am & For Pow pf	17400	37⅝	35	37½	35¾
31½	12	..	Am & For Pow 6	19600	31½	29¾	31½	29¾
12½	3⅞	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	8900	12½	11¼	12¼	11¼
13	8¼	1	Am Havalian	200	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
6½	2¼	..	Am Hide & L	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
37	29½	2.40	Am Home Pr	1100	37	36	37	36¼
4⅜	2¾	..	Am Ice	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛
9	4½	..	Am International	100	8½	8½	8½	8¼
20¾	9	..	Am Locomotive	100	17¼	17¼	17¼	16¾
9¾	4¼	..	Am Mach & Met	300	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¾
9½	4½	..	Am Mach & M ct	400	8	7¾	7¾	8¼
21⅜	13½	..	Am Metal	100	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
24⅜	18½	.80	Am. Mach & Fy	200	24	24	24	23⅜
7	1½	..	Am Power & Lt	23400	7	7	5¼	5¼
34¼	8⅝	..	Am P&L 5½ pf	18500	34¼	31⅞	33⅞	32
39¾	10⅛	..	Am P&L 6½ pf	19600	39¾	36¾	39½	37½
17½	10⅛	..	Am Radiator	900	17¼	17	17⅛	16⅞
24⅞	15¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	1400	24⅞	24¼	24⅞	24¼
26¼	20	2	Am Shipbuilding	100	25	25	25	24½
47½	21⅞	..	Am Smelt & Ref	1800	43	42¾	43	42¼
98½	72½	5	Am. Tobacco	100	97½	97¾	99⅞	98¼
100	74¾	5	Am. Tobacco B	600	100	99¼	100	99
12	7	..	Am Steel Fdries	700	19	18⅛	19	18¾
13	3	33⅓	Am Stores	100	13	13	13	12⅞
70½	54	2	Am Sugar Ref	800	52¼	51¾	52	52
140	126½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	131½	131½	131½	132
132¼	98⅞	9	Am Tel & Tel	1800	132¼	131½	131¾	131
19⅜	9	..	Am Typ F pf (h)	140	16½	14¼	16¼	15¾
75	48	6	Am Wal 1 pf	200	75	75	75	..
14⅞	7⅝	1	Am Wat W & E	1200	14	13⅛	13⅞	13½
9⅜	4⅞	..	Am Woolen	400	8½	8	8¼	7¾
51½	35½	..	Am Woolen pf	400	46½	45½	46½	46
1¾	⅝	..	Am Writ pap (h)	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
5⅜	3	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
18⅛	8	..	Anaconda Cop	1800	16⅛	15¾	16	15⅝
25	16⅛	..	Anaconda Wire	100	22	22	22	20⅞
109	100	6½	Anchor Cap pf	20	107	107	107	107
107⅝	97	7	Armour Del pf	400	107¾	107½	107¾	..
6⅛	3¼	..	Armour Ill	1100	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	3⅝
70⅜	55½	6	Armour Ill pr pf	400	62½	62½	62½	63¾
6⅛	4	..	Arnold Constable	500	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	6½
79½	16½	.50	Armstrong Cork	2000	29½	28⅛	29⅛	28½
13⅜	7½	..	Asso Dry Goods	200	14	14	14	14
101	80⅝	9b	Asso Dry G 1pf	200	101	101	101	101
56½	35¾	2b	Atchison T&SF	1800	53⅞	52½	53½	52¾
91	66⅝	5	Atchinson pf	200	89¼	89¼	89¼	90
7⅝	3	..	Atl Gulf & W I	400	6¾	6¾	6¾	6½
9½	6	..	Atl Gulf&WI pf	400	7⅝	7½	7⅝	7½
28	21⅜	1	Atl Refining	1800	24⅛	23½	24⅛	23¾
44½	32¾	2	Atlas Powder	100	38¾	38¾	38¾	37¾
7¾	4	..	Atlas Tack	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	..
20¾	15	..	Auburn Auto	800	26⅜	26½	26⅜	26
3¾	2¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	1200	3⅞	3½	3⅞	3½
—B—								
26¾	7½	..	Baldwin Loco pf(h)	100	20½	20½	20½	20½
6⅝	1½	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	800	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
15	7½	..	Balt & Ohio	1900	14	13½	14	13½
17⅞	9¼	..	Balt & Ohio pf	800	17	16	16⅝	16
5⅜	3¼	..	Barker Bros	400	5	5	5	5⅛
55	32	..	Barker Bros pf	50	55	54⅞	55	51
10⅝	5⅞	..	Barnsdall A	500	8½	8⅜	8⅜	8½
13½	11⅝	.50b	Belding Hem	300	12¾	12½	12½	12½
18	17⅞	..	Bendix Aviation	1400	17¼	16½	17¼	16½
146	110	4†	Am Can	1200	146⅛	144¾	146	144¾
25⅝	10	..	Am Car & Fdry	1500	24⅝	23¾	24⅝	22¾
57¼	25½	..	Am Car & F pf	200	56½	56½	56½	56¾
33¼	22½	..	Am Com Alcohol	700	24⅝	24½	24½	24⅞
3	¼	2.40	Am Encaustic T (h)	100	1	1	1	1⅛
5¾	2¾	..	Am European	100	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅛
6¼	2	..	Am & For Pow	18500	6¾	6⅛	6¼	5
37⅝	14	..	Am & For Pow pf	17400	37⅝	35	37½	35¾
31½	12	..	Am & For Pow 6	19600	31½	29¾	31½	29¾
12½	3⅞	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	8900	12½	11¼	12¼	11¼
13	8¼	1	Am Havalian	200	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
6½	2¼	..	Am Hide & L	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
37	29½	2.40	Am Home Pr	1100	37	36	37	36¼
4⅜	2¾	..	Am Ice	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛
9	4½	..	Am International	100	8½	8½	8½	8¼
20¾	9	..	Am Locomotive	100	17¼	17¼	17¼	16¾
9¾	4¼	..	Am Mach & Met	300	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¾
9½	4½	..	Am Mach & M ct	400	8	7¾	7¾	8¼
21⅜	13½	..	Am Metal	100	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
24⅜	18½	.80	Am. Mach & Fy	200	24	24	24	23⅜
7	1½	..	Am Power & Lt	23400	7	7	5¼	5¼
34¼	8⅝	..	Am P&L 5½ pf	18500	34¼	31⅞	33⅞	32
39¾	10⅛	..	Am P&L 6½ pf	19600	39¾	36¾	39½	37½
17½	10⅛	..	Am Radiator	900	17¼	17	17¼	16⅞
24⅞	15¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	1400	24⅞	24¼	24⅞	24¼
26¼	20	2	Am Shipbuilding	100	25	25	25	24½
47½	21⅞	..	Am Smelt & Ref	1800	43	42¾	43	42¼
98½	72½	5	Am. Tobacco	100	97½	97¾	99⅞	98¼
100	74¾	5	Am. Tobacco B	600	100	99¼	100	99
12	7	..	Am Steel Fdries	700	19	18⅛	19	18¾
13	3	33⅓	Am Stores	100	13	13	13	12⅞
70½	54	2	Am Sugar Ref	800	52¼	51¾	52	52
140	126½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	131½	131½	131½	132
132¼	98⅞	9	Am Tel & Tel	1800	132¼	131½	131¾	131
19⅜	9	..	Am Typ F pf (h)	140	16½	14¼	16¼	15¾
75	48	6	Am Wal 1 pf	200	75	75	75	..
14⅞	7⅝	1	Am Wat W & E	1200	14	13⅛	13⅞	13½
9⅜	4⅞	..	Am Woolen	400	8½	8	8¼	7¾
51½	35½	..	Am Woolen pf	400	46½	45½	46½	46
1¾	⅝	..	Am Writ pap (h)	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
5⅜	3	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
18⅛	8	..	Anaconda Cop	1800	16⅛	15¾	16	15⅝
25	16⅛	..	Anaconda Wire	100	22	22	22	20⅞
109	100	6½	Anchor Cap pf	20	107	107	107	107
107⅝	97	7	Armour Del pf	400	107¾	107½	107¾	..
6⅛	3¼	..	Armour Ill	1100	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	3⅝
70⅜	55½	6	Armour Ill pr pf	400	62½	62½	62½	63¾
6⅛	4	..	Arnold Constable	500	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	6½
79½	16½	.50	Armstrong Cork	2000	29½	28⅛	29⅛	28½
13⅜	7½	..	Asso Dry Goods	200	14	14	14	14
101	80⅝	9b	Asso Dry G 1pf	200	101	101	101	101
56½	35¾	2b	Atchison T&SF	1800	53⅞	52½	53½	52¾
91	66⅝	5	Atchinson pf	200	89¼	89¼	89¼	90
7⅝	3	..	Atl Gulf & W I	400	6¾	6¾	6¾	6½
9½	6	..	Atl Gulf&WI pf	400	7⅝	7½	7⅝	7½
28	21⅜	1	Atl Refining	1800	24⅛	23½	24⅛	23¾
44½	32¾	2	Atlas Powder	100	38¾	38¾	38¾	37¾
7¾	4	..	Atlas Tack	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	..
20¾	15	..	Auburn Auto	800	26⅜	26½	26⅜	26
3¾	2¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	1200	3⅞	3½	3⅞	3½
—B—								
26¾	7½	..	Baldwin Loco pf(h)	100	20½	20½	20½	20½
6⅝	1½	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	800	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
15	7½	..	Balt & Ohio	1900	14	13½	14	13½
17⅞	9¼	..	Balt & Ohio pf	800	17	16	16⅝	16
5⅜	3¼	..	Barker Bros	400	5	5	5	5⅛
55	32	..	Barker Bros pf	50	55	54⅞	55	51
10⅝	5⅞	..	Barnsdall A	500	8½	8⅜	8⅜	8½
13½	11⅝	.50b	Belding Hem	300	12¾	12½	12½	12½
18	17⅞	..	Bendix Aviation	1400	17¼	16½	17¼	16½
19⅜	15⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	200	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
47¾	34	2	Best & Co	1900	48¾	47½	48¾	47
37⅜	21⅜	..	Bethlehem Steel	1200	36½	35	36⅜	35
95	58¾	1¾	Beth Steel pf	800	90½	90	90¾	90
26¼	14¾	1b	Bigelow Sanford	400	20½	20	20½	21
13⅞	9⅜	..	Blaw Knox	700	12	11¾	12	11¾
11¼	6⅛	..	Boeing Airplane	1200	10½	10¼	10½	10½
59⅞	39⅝	3	Bohn Alum & Br	100	41	41	41	44
100	90	4†	Bon Ami A	400	100	98½	98½	100
26⅜	21	1.60	Borden	1800	25⅞	25½	25⅞	25⅞
40⅜	28¼	1½	Borg Warner	1600	40¼	48	40¼	46½
2	1½	..	Botany A pf (h)	100	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	..
38⅛	24½	2	Briggs Mfg	900	38	37¾	38	37¾
14	8¼	.40	Bridgeport Brass	1200	13⅞	13¾	12¾	13¾
44¼	26½	3	Brooklyn Man T	800	43⅜	43½	43⅜	42⅝
3½	1⅜	..	Brooklyn Queens	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
67¾	43	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	200	66¾	66	66¾	65⅝
8⅛	4⅞	..	Bucyrus Erie	1100	7	7	7	7⅛
15	8¼	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	800	12⅜	12½	12½	12⅝
5½	3¼	..	Budd Mfg	800	4¾	4⅜	4¾	4⅝
40⅜	23	..	Budd Mfg pf	100	36¾	36¾	36¾	36
57⅜	21½	..	Budd Wheel	1500	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	25⅝
18½	8¾	..	Bullard	100	16½	16½	16½	16¾
9⅞	3	..	Burns Bros pf	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
17¾	13¼	.60	Burroughs Add	700	16⅞	16¾	16⅝	16¾
1¾	⅜	..	Butterick	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
20⅝	11⅜	..	Byers	1200	17½	16¾	16¾	16¾
66	32	..	Byers pf	200	57¼	57¼	57¼	58
—C—								
42½	30½	1½	Calif Packing	1200	33¼	32⅜	33	32
1⅛	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	300	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
4¼	2½	..	Columet & Hecla	700	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	3½
22⅜	7½	.40b	Campbell Wy&C	200	21	21	21	21
16⅜	8¾	.40	Canada Dry	2500	9	8¼	8½	9¼
13¾	9⅜	..	Canadian Pacific	1200	10½	9⅞	10	10
4	2⅜	..	Capital Admin	300	11	11	11	11
69⅜	45⅜	..	Case Thresh	2500	66⅜	64¾	66⅜	65
55½	36½	1½	Caterpillar Trac	700	54½	54	54½	54
35⅜	19½	..	Celanese Corp	2300	29¼	28⅞	28⅝	29½
4⅞	1¼	..	Celotex Co (n)	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜
33¾	11¼	..	Celotex Co pf (h)	20	31½	30½	31½	31¾
29	22¼	1½	Central Aguirre	200	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	..
12⅜	6¼	..	Century Ribbon	100	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6¼
63¾	38⅜	4	Cerro de Pasco	400	57	57	56⅝	61
6⅝	3⅜	..	Certain-Teed	100	5½	5½	5½	5⅝
46⅜	37⅛	2.80	Ches & Ohio	300	46	45⅞	46	45¾
27	15⅜	1½	Chi Mail Order	300	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26½
3	¼	..	Chi Mil & St P (h)	200	1	1	1	1⅛
9¾	4⅜	..	Chi Pneu Tool	700	8½	8⅜	8½	8½
44½	20	..	Chi Pneu T pf	200	37	37	37	38½
2⅜	¾	..	Chi Rk I & P (h)	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1½
7½	3½	..	Childs Company	200	4¾	4½	4½	4½
60⅜	31	1½	Chrysler	1500	59¼	58	58¾	58¼
38¾	23⅜	1½	Cleve Gr Br Co	800	33¼	33	33¼	32⅝
24⅞	16	2	City Ice & Fuel	300	19	18¾	19	18⅝
100	87	6½	City Ice & F pf	300	90	90	90	90
18¼	12¼	.80	Clark quipment	700	16¼	16	16¼	16½
28½	20	1	Cluett Peabody	500	22½	22	22½	21½
18¼	15⅛	.50	Colgate-Pal-mP	1500	17¾	17½	17⅝	17¾
57⅜	53⅜	3	Coca-Cola A	200	55¼	55¼	55¼	..
27	9	..	Collins & Aikman	1300	27	26⅜	27	26½
101½	69¾	7	Collins & A pf	20	100	100	100	100
5½	½	..	Colo F & Ir (h)	300	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
9¾	3⅜	..	Columbia Gas	37500	9¾	8⅝	9¾	8½
77⅛	35½	6	Columbia G pf A	800	77½	76	77⅛	76
81	34½	1†	Columbia Pic vtc	200	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	72¾
18	11¼	2	Comm Credit	11500	51¼	49⅞	51	49¾
68¾	56¼	2	Comm Inv Tr	300	68	68	68	67½
99½	97½	4¼	Comm I Tr 6½%	1200	99½	98¾	99	98¾
23⅜	17⅜	.60†	Comm Solvents	9500	20⅜	19¾	20	19⅝
1⅜	¾	..	Comwich & So	50500	1⅞	1¼	1⅞	1½
1⅜	29¾	3	Comwlth & S6pf	2300	58	54	58	53⅞
115¼	112	5½	Com Cred pf	400	115¼	115	115¼	115
37½	27	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	200	37¼	37¼	37¼	37
49	23¾	4½	Conn Ry & Lt	70	39¼	39	39¼	39¼
41	25	4½	Conn Ry & Lt pf	20	58¾	58¾	58¾	58½
7½	3¼	..	Consol Film Ind	1500	5	5	5	5
22⅛	14¼	1.25g	Consol Film I pf	1900	18⅛	17⅜	17⅞	17¾
10½	7	..	Consol Cigar	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
31¾	15⅞	1	Consol Gas	27500	31¾	29¾	31¾	29¾
100¼	72⅛	5	Consol Gas pf	900	100¼	100¼	100¼	100
4⅛	1½	..	Consol Laundries	400	3½	3	3	3⅜
10½	6½	..	Consol Oil	2000	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	8¼
1⅛	½	..	Consol Textile	800	⅝	½	½	⅝
12⅜	8	..	Container A	100	10	10	10	10⅛
7⅝	4½	..	Cont Baking A	300	6½	6½	6½	6⅝
1⅛	⅝	..	Cont Baking B	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	¾
91½	62¾	2.40	Cont Can	900	87½	87	87½	86¾
40⅜	28¼	1.20†	Cont Insurance	800	40¾	40½	40¾	40
1¾	¾	..	Cont Motors	1300	1¼	1	1¼	1¼
23	15⅛	.37½	Cont Oil	2200	20⅜	20¾	20½	19⅝
56⅜	41¾	3	Corn Exchange	110	56	56	56	56
78⅜	62	3	Corn Products	300	71½	71½	71½	71½
6⅝	4¼	..	Coty	400	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
39⅞	35½	2†	Cream of Wheat	300	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37⅝
16⅜	12½	.25b	Crosley Radio	200	13½	13½	13½	..
26¼	14	..	Crucible Steel	600	23½	23	23½	22½
1⅞	1	..	Cuba Co	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
8½	5½	..	Cuban Am Sug	800	6	5⅝	6	5½
80⅜	40½	..	Cuban Am S pf	100	60¼	60	60¼	60½
22⅞	15	..	Curtis Publsing	300	18½

Business and Industry

Volume of New Issues in Great Britain Best Since 1930

Commerce and Finance

Insurance Firms Buy 100 P. C. More Securities in '34

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 3—Over 100 per cent more investment securities were purchased in 1934 by the country's leading life insurance companies than in 1933, according to a report by Poor's Publishing Company.

The figures show that approximately $3,097,000,000 of securities were purchased by 851 insurance companies during 1934 as against $1,528,000,000 invested in securities by 816 insurance companies in 1933.

Equitable Life Big Buyer

Securities valued at more than $1,000,000,000 were purchased by three of the largest life insurance companies during 1934. The largest individual buyer was the Equitable Life Assurance Society with 1934 security investments aggregating $393,945,792, as against $136,426,993 in 1933. The second largest buyer was the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company with purchases of $337,602,704, as compared with a 1933 total of $121,876,739. The Prudential Insurance Company, the leading purchaser in 1933 with $188,770,361, was third in 1934, although it increased its security investments to the sum of $301,864,111.

Aside from these three companies, which doubled their total 1933 purchases, some interesting comparisons are shown in Poor's figures. The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company reported security investments of $139,595,196 for 1934, against only $15,955,097 for 1933. The life department of the Travelers Insurance Company purchased $122,482,212 of securities in 1934, as compared with $36,435,701 in 1933, while the Aetna Life Insurance Company purchased $40,834,827 during 1934 and only $8,785,835 during 1933.

Table Lists Purchases

The following list shows the first 12 companies and gives the amounts purchased in 1933 and 1934:

	1934	1933
Equit Life As So	$395,945,792	$136,426,993
Metro Life Ins Co	337,602,704	121,876,739
Prud Ins Co of Am	301,864,111	188,770,361
N Y Life Ins Co	270,776,816	100,831,784
No'w'n M Life Ins Co	139,595,196	15,955,097
Trav Ins Co (Li De)	122,482,212	36,435,701
Jo Han M Life Ins Co	88,650,306	21,959,533
Mu Life Ins Co, N Y	75,181,226	29,569,758
Penn M Life Ins Co	51,348,698	25,346,314
Aetna Life Ins Co	40,834,827	8,785,835
Conn M Life Ins Co	35,360,384	14,106,145
N E Mu Life Ins Co	23,270,023	15,143,423

Treasury Offers $50,000,000 Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3—Tenders are invited for Treasury bills to the amount of about $50,000,000, according to an announcement by the Secretary.

They will be 273-day bills; and will be sold on a discount basis to the highest bidders. Tenders will be received at the Federal Reserve Banks, or the branches thereof, until Aug. 5.

The bills will be dated Aug. 7, 1935, and will mature on May 6, 1936, and on the maturity date the face amount will be payable without interest.

No. Carolina's Collected Taxes Almost Double 1934

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—During the first 20 days of the new fiscal year, begun July 1, the state of North Carolina collected almost twice as much revenue as during the like period last year.

Collections during the period this year totaled $1,2663,626, against $688,455 for the like period last year. The sales tax led.

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BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Home Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Union Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Aug. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Aug. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Aug. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	Aug. 21
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Sept. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Sept. 2
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Aug. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Aug. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Aug. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Aug. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Sept. 2
Lynn Institution for Savings	Sept. 2
Medford Savings Bank	Sept. 2
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Sept. 2
Somerville Savings Bank	Sept. 2
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 7

Ford Starts New $4,000,000 Project

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York, Aug. 3

EXCAVATION has been started by the Ford Motor Company at its Rouge coke oven plant, Dearborn, Mich.

There will be two new batteries of coke ovens which will provide an additional 8,000,000 cubic feet of gas daily when completed. It is the first step in a project that is expected to cost $4,000,000.

The old coke-making equipment is to give way to the new batteries. Under the new plan, gas output will be increased while coke production will be reduced, although it will be more than sufficient to supply the Rouge blast furnaces which were recently rebuilt to turn out approximately 1600 tons of pig iron daily.

About 2850 tons of coke will be obtained from the 3800 tons of coal that will be charged daily in the new ovens and in the old ones to be continued in use.

Value of Listed Stocks August 1, $38,913,092,273

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 3—There were 1174 stock issues totaling 1,307,662,401 shares listed as of Aug. 1, 1935, on the New York Stock Exchange with a total market value of $38,913,092,273, according to an Exchange report just issued.

In the followin table listed stocks are classified by leading industrial groups with the aggregate market value and average price for each.

	Market Value	Average Price
Autos & accessories	$2,877,041,911	$27.71
Financial	964,298,768	17.55
Chemicals	4,469,474,037	60.00
Building	401,070,481	23.66
Electrical equip. mfg.	1,134,256,701	31.00
Foods	2,691,200,732	33.13
Rubber and tires	251,402,355	24.91
Farm machinery	565,591,475	47.96
Amusements	185,272,459	12.26
Land and realty	36,991,333	7.48
Machinery and meals	1,579,135,131	31.63
Mining (excluding iron)	1,145,345,478	21.00
Petroleum	4,179,724,896	21.79
Paper and publishing	248,049,105	15.64
Retail merchandising	2,229,265,637	36.12
Railways & equipments	3,674,228,232	31.89
Steel, iron and coke	1,716,472,198	43.85
Textiles	199,350,749	18.55
Gas & elec. (operating)	1,777,617,902	25.59
Gas & elec. (holding)	1,245,738,096	12.90
Com'unications (cable, tel. & radio	2,963,469,939	79.88
Miscellaneous utilities	197,104,924	19.69
Aviation	174,735,274	8.10
Business & office equip.	335,071,358	31.84
Shipping services	9,155,628	4.37
Ship oper. & build.	28,520,586	9.42
Miscel. businesses	89,697,163	15.97
Leather and boots	242,326,689	40.84
Tobacco	1,812,638,793	70.04
Garments	21,035,369	22.05
U. S. cos. oper. abroad	705,179,880	21.16
Foreign cos. (incl. Cuba and Canada)	762,628,992	20.85
All listed stocks	$38,913,092,273	$29.76

As of Aug. 1, 1935, New York Stock Exchange member total net borrowings on collateral amounted to $768,934,748. The ratio of these member total borrowings to the market value of all listed stocks on this date was therefore 1.98 per cent.

Last published figures as of July 1, 1935: 1184 stock issues, aggregating 1,304,145,173 shares; total market value $36,227,069,618; average price, $27.78; ratio of member borrowings to market value of all listed shares 2.23 per cent.

Bank Clearings Have Rise of 5.9 Per Cent

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 (AP)—The total of bank clearings for the 22 leading cities for the week ended July 31, as reported by Dun & Bradstreet, was $4,779,240,000, against $4,513,069,000 a year ago, an increase of 5.9 per cent.

In the preceding week this year, the increase was 24.2 per cent. At New York City, clearings were $3,136,446,000, an increase of 4.4 per cent over the amount reported a year ago, while the aggregate for centers outside of New York of $1,642,794,000 was 8.8 per cent higher.

Chicago clearings were $244,400,000, against $213,900,000 in the corresponding period last year.

Standard Brands Income For Quarter Off Slightly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 — For the three months ended June 30, Standard Brands Incorporated and subsidiaries, report a net income applicable to the parent company of $2,832,302, equivalent, after surplus credits and charges and preferred dividends, to 21.42 cents a share on the 12,645,380 shares of common stock outstanding.

This compares with $2,984,071, or 22.62 cents a share on 12,645,380 shares of common stock outstanding for the first quarter of this year and with $4,087,961, or 31.35 cents a share on 12,645,379 shares for the second quarter of the current year.

For the six months ended June 30, last, net income applicable to the parent company was $5,816,374, or 44.04 cents a share, as compared with $8,390,587, of 64.40 cents a share for the first half of 1934.

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Recovery in 1935 Best in Durable Goods Industries

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 3—Business recovery this year has been strongest in various durable goods lines, according to the August Monthly Bank Letter of the National City Bank. Among such lines the bank enumerates automobiles, refrigerators, electrical appliances, farm implements, lumber, heating and plumbing equipment, and home and garden equipment of all kinds; also machine tools, light machinery, and finally residential building. "Figures now available for the first half year," it is said, "make this strikingly apparent."

	First half 1935	P. C. Increase over first half 1934
Passenger car production	1,872,431	+33.5
Truck & taxi production	389,713	+24.9
Total auto production	2,362,144	+32.0
Lumber ords (000bd. ft.)	4,306,875	+17.5
Machine tool ords		+47.0
Farm implmnt sales†		+75.0
Residential bldg cntrcts	$208,173,600	+58.0
Mechanical ref'rat'r sles*	706,988	+17.0
Oil burners, nw ords*	34,551	+29.5
Mec'n'c'l stokers, rsdntl*	6,060	+73.5
Air conditioning equmnt new orders*	5,972 000	+36.0

* 5 months. † estimated.

These figures, the letter points out, show that the industrial advance this year has carried more broadly into capital goods—motor-trucks, implements and machine tools being in that category—and that private enterprise is on the rise in greater degree than in previous upswings in this depression. However, the heavier lines such as railway and utility equipment, of course, show little improvement, and the construction totals are still but a small percentage of normal.

U. S. Not to Fight Adverse Decision on Steel Merger

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (AP)—Attorney General Cummings said an appeal will not be taken in the Government's antitrust case against the Republic Steel Corporation, the Corrigan-McKinney Steel Company and four other corporations.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By H. V. Hodson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

Today, it seems, the shadow of war is blurred in outline only by the raininess of the season in Ethiopia. Our forebodings are more concerned with "when" than with "whether." For some time past, economic affairs in Europe have been conducted against this background, and the former buoyancy of London markets has been laden with the millstone of ugly conjecture.

Italy and Ethiopia

The reactions of the war menace upon commercial and financial affairs are both complicated and indistinct. First of all, there is the effect upon Italy (for Ethiopia having so far set her face against foreign borrowing, is not of great direct economic importance).

Italy's economic condition is poor, her budgetary arrangements precarious. An expensive and perhaps protracted war in Africa would injure her economy very severely, and the prospect of it has already caused a grave weakening of her public credit abroad. The lira would almost certainly depreciate if Italy went to war, possibly to a large discount against its gold parity—a less serious business, indeed, than if Italy were today effectively on the gold standard (which she is not), but nevertheless a bear point for gold bloc currencies.

On the other hand, a war-time inflation might raise the values of some Italian ordinary stocks in a greater measure than the lira fell, giving an opportunity for bull speculation by outside investors.

Securities and Security

Then there is the wider question of the economic effect of the threatened breach in the collective system—which, it must be admitted, is already riddled with evasions, but which would be holed below water if a great European power were allowed to commit a barefaced aggression unchecked. We are all being stirred to think out anew the possible bases of a world peace system, but whatever the far future may bring, the post-war system based on the League of Nations will all too probably founder, and the threat of another world war become painfully real.

War is certainly the best cure for the unemployment problem, but no one can pretend that economically it is anything short of disastrous for everybody. Hence the prospect of the wreck of the League of Nations depresses all commercial and financial markets. An obscurer factor is the upset likely to be caused to the balance of political and military forces in Europe.

Clearly, the preoccupation of Italy exposes Austria and Central Europe generally to various forms of pressure from Germany. British opinion, however, is by no means assured that a position upheld by no firmer foundations than Italian force of arms is sound or can long endure.

Economic Sanctions

More serious than the shift in the balance of power would be the example given to any potential aggressor, in Europe or elsewhere, to the effect that national ends may be gained, if the strong right arm is skillfully wielded, without serious interference from other great powers, whether members of the League of Nations or not.

At this point there enters the third complication—what is the effect of Great Britain's own policy on the economic outlook. There is no need here to explain what the gist of that policy is. We have made clear our support for the collective system of assuring peace; on the other hand, very few people suppose that we would be prepared to go to war ourselves in defense of the collective system unless we were accompanied by all other great powers in Europe, or that there is any likelihood of that condition's being fulfilled.

There is, however, a strong section of British opinion which exhorts the Government to use, or threaten to use, economic sanctions against the aggressor — from refusing him finance, and banning the export of arms, to stopping all trade with him and preventing him from trading with neutrals. Anything short of the most tepid measures of this kind would obviously have the most profound economic effect, inevitably an injurious one for ourselves. This is certainly a contingency to be reckoned with, but the weakness of this whole line of reasoning on international politics is its entirely false assumption that by purely economic means we could successfully exert pressure upon another sovereign great power, without our being prepared in any circumstances to go to war. Such a bluff could be called at once, and exposed as the hollow sham it would plainly be.

Behind the Smoke Screen

All of which makes as gloomy reading as it makes gloomy writing for a peaceful summer day. It is written, however, with no pessimistic purpose, but rather in an endeavor to explain some of the tangled issues that trouble the London businessman's mind as he considers the prospects of any and every commodity or stock that is even remotely affected by the international situation; to explain, in short, why London markets have been relatively stagnant this July, although the background of accomplished economic fact remains encouraging.

Unemployment in Great Britain is still falling, the iron and steel boom continues, bank advances are up at the half year, money is cheap (too cheap for equanimity), foreign trade is improving (though the increase of our exports is largely concentrated upon the metal trades, and our former staples of cotton and coal cut a poor figure still on the export market).

The Liverpool Grain Exchange had a bad time after the break in Chicago, and a firm of grain dealers defaulted, but little national importance attaches to the vicissitudes of a speculative market from which the home wheat industry is insulated by the guaranteed price scheme. The gold bloc looks unsteady again, but the wind of British opinion is again blowing from the stabilization quarter. Whatever may be happening abroad, all is quiet on the home front.

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Capital Market in Britain Experiencing Sharp Revival

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 3—The capital market in Great Britain, stimulated by the erection of new factories and replacement of obsolete equipment, is experiencing a sharp revival, according to the current letter of the Alexander Hamilton Institute.

"The total amount of new capital issues during the first half of 1935 was £86,045,000 as compared with £69,022,000 for the corresponding period of 1934," says the survey. "As a matter of fact, the total volume of new issues offered during the first half of 1935 was larger than during any similar period since 1930. It is also of interest to note that the new securities which have been offered in the London market recently have been of the conservative rather than the speculative type.

New Issues Increase

"However, a development of much greater importance than the increase in the total volume of new issues is the change in the destination of the new capital. Issues of domestic business enterprises rose from £36,737,000 in the first semester of 1934 to £60,814,000 in the corresponding months of 1935 and the ratio of such issues to the total increased from 53 to 71 per cent. It is particularly notable that capital issues for enterprises engaged in production amounted to £36,203,000 during the first half of 1935 in contrast with £20,045,000 the year before.

"The increase in the new capital issues for domestic industry has been an important factor in the continued activity in the British building industry and the revival of the heavy industries in general. New factories are being erected, existing plants expanded and obsolete equipment replaced in a manner which has not been experienced in some years.

"The capital market in Great Britain has been materially aided by the low rates of interest prevailing in the country, by the accumulation of deposits with the joint stock banks and by the increase in the national income of the country. Rates of interest on new issues have steadily declined, and for the first five months of 1935 the average yield on new issues was 3.4 per cent, as compared with 4.4 per cent during the same period in 1932.

Bank Deposits Rising

"The deposits of the joint stock banks have steadily increased, and since the volume of loans and advances has not kept pace, the joint stock banks have had to place part of their funds in investments through the absorption of the highest grade bonds available. Similarly, the increase in industrial activity has resulted in a material increase in the dividends paid by corporations, thereby placing new funds in the hands of the British investors for the purchase of new securities.

"The revival of the British capital market for new issues contrasts with the situation in the United States where most of the securities offered in recent months have been for conversion purposes and very little new money has been made available for investment in capital goods. In the United States owing to the prevailing political uncertainty, business leaders have not as yet felt that the time is ripe for the issuance of new securities for the purpose of enlarging or renewing productive facilities. In Great Britain, on the other hand, where the political conditions are stable and where the people at large have the utmost confidence in the currency and credit policies of the Government, business leaders have felt warranted in going ahead with plans for expansion with the aid of new funds raised in the capital market."

NRA Liquidation Without Effect On Steel Trade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 3—That the liquidation of the NRA has not affected wages or employment in the steel industry is indicated in a report made public by the American Iron and Steel Industry.

"Employment in the steel industry in June was maintained at 98.9 per cent of the May level," the report stated, "despite an 8.6 per cent drop in production between the two months." The announcement covered the first month of operations in the steel industry after the ending of the steel code, since that time reports have been made voluntarily to the Institute by members in accordance with their previously announced decision to continue to report data on employment, hours and wages.

Average earnings per hour of employees receiving hourly, piecework, or tonnage wages were reported at 65.1 cents, a decline of only 6-10 of 1 per cent from the average earnings of 65.5 cents per hour in May. In June 1934, wage-earning employees received an average of 63.9 cents per hour. Total employment and pay rolls were smaller in June than in either May or the previous June, due to the lower rate of operations.

Pay-roll comparison is as follows:

	June, 1935	May, 1935	June, 1934
Total Employees	416,732	421,470	455,966
Total Pay rolls	$41,902,874	$46,493,536	$49,466,644
Hrs. per Wk per Wage Earner	31.4	33.9	35.7
Av. Earnings per Hour	65.1	65.5	63.9
Operating Rate	40.31	44.10	53.44

1,123,314 Workers Are Absorbed By 18 New Industries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 3—Almost one-seventh of all the labor employed in manufacturing activity in 1929 has been absorbed by 18 new industries which have been created by advances in science, invention and technology and which did not exist in 1879, according to a report to the National Machine Tool Builders' Association by the National Industrial Conference Board.

The conference board is conducting a survey of mechanization in industry, technological progress and related conditions for the machine-tool group, and the study just released is the fifth of a series.

"Of the 18 industries developed since 1879," says the report, "the automobile industry occupies first place as employer of labor. In 1929, this industry gave employment to about 450,000 workers, one-half of whom were engaged in the manufacture of vehicles and the other half in producing motorcycles, automobile bodies and parts. Electrical machinery industry occupies the second place with an employment of 328,000 workers in 1929, while the manufacture of fountain pens is in last place with an employment of about 4500 workers in that year.

"Total manufacturing in 1879 employed 49,000 wage earners for every 1,000,000 inhabitants in the United States. In 1929, after a half century had elapsed and the population had grown to two and one half times its 1879 size, the manufacturers employed almost 73,000 wage earners per 1,000,000 of population, an increase of 24,000 workers per 1,000,000 of population or close to 50 per cent in per capita over the 1879 ratio. No less than two fifths of this increase in per capita employment has been brought about by these new industries. They accounted for 9200 wage earners per 1,000,000 of inhabitants in the country in 1929.

"In 1929, 18 new industries gave employment to 1,123,314 workers. This figure, however, does not measure to total contributions of science, invention, and technology to increased employment. It covers only the field of manufacturing and only some of the most important industries in their field."

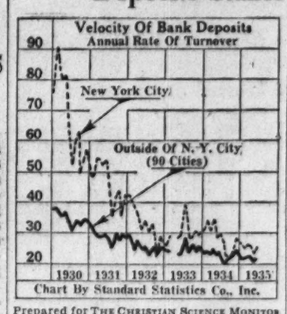
ICC Getting Ready For Investigation Of Rail Financing

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (AP)—Senate Interstate Commerce Committee investigators disclosed today they were "laying the groundwork" for public hearings in a wide inquiry into railroad financing by culling records of the large New York banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

The investigators also announced they were looking into the books of the Missouri Pacific, financed by J. P. Morgan & Co., and the financial background of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific. Both railroads are in process of reorganization. The Milwaukee is financed largely through Kuhn, Loeb.

Public hearings by a subcommittee headed by Senator Wheeler (D), of Montana, are not expected to start until late fall.

Velocity of Bank Deposits Stable



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CREDIT velocity has remained relatively stable thus far this year, as shown in the accompanying chart. This is because deposits have increased relatively as fast as their use.

Total deposits of reporting member banks, which were $18,073,000,000 early in January, had increased to $18,563,000,000 by the beginning of the second quarter and to $19,998,000,000 by mid-July.

Once the upward trend of deposits levels off, the velocity curve should turn definitely upward, assuming that bank debits will continue to increase.

Cummings Accepts Change in Proviso Ending Gold Suits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3—Attorney General Cummings has accepted as satisfactory, changes made by the Senate Banking Committee in the Administration's resolution to outlaw suits on gold payment obligations, so as to permit filing of actions within six months after the resolution is adopted.

"It isn't what the President or the Department of Justice proposed, but it may be regarded as a fair compromise," he said. "It merely postpones the effective date."

He added that he did not expect "any rush of business."

The Senate draft does not quash suits pending at the time of the resolution's expected adoption and thereby differs from the Administration's proposal. Several suits, therefore, will have to be defended by the Department of Justice, two of which are already pending in the Court of Claims.

No concern was displayed by Mr. Cummings over another possible test of the gold legislation before the Supreme Court and declared that it was foolish to sue after the court's decision in the case of John M. Perry, Liberty bond owner.

"The Constitution gives Congress power over currency," he said, "and it seems anomalous for the Government to set up courts where individual persons could come in and frustrate or attempt to frustrate a government policy. That's all there is to it."

The chances of passage for the gold suit bill in the Senate have been greatly heightened by the acceptance of the McAdoo amendment by the Administration, leaders said.

The measure, reported from the Banking Committee by a vote of 11 to 7, is now on the Senate calendar.

Expert Lauds Use Of Cotton Fabric In Road Building

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 — The use of cotton fabric in road construction may open a new field leading to the consumption of millions of bales annually and spell the answer to our cotton problem, declares C. T. Revere of Munds, Winslow & Potter in a special bulletin on Cotton Roads. More than 2,000,000 miles of roads in this country are suited to this treatment, which would call for 13,000,000 bales of cotton, he points out, but this potential market is not expected to be developed for some time.

"Experiments conducted over a period of years," says Mr. Revere, "have shown that the employment of cotton fabric in road construction is admirably suited to use in secondary or 'farm-to-market' roads. The cost would run from $12,000 to $18,000 a mile for an 18-foot road. Experiments justify the hope that cotton fabric treatment on rural highways will go a long way toward solving the problem of maintenance costs."

For Secondary Roads

The use of cotton fabric is not advocated for our great arterial highways "where constant and heavy traffic calls for cement construction or carefully built macadamized asphalted highways," says Mr. Revere, but experiments conducted over a period of years, however, have shown that the cotton fabric treatment is admirably suited to use in secondary or "farm-to-market" roads. Not only would the extension of the principle of "cotton roads" help to alleviate our cotton problem, according to the bulletin, but it would also greatly improve the quality of our rural highways and at the same time effect great economies in maintenance to the ultimate benefit of the taxpayer. The average yearly maintenance cost per mile of secondary road has been placed at about $250 a year even in southern climates while in the North where the element of frost is important, this cost may run over $400 a mile.

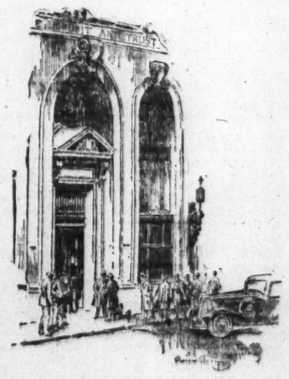
Two Major Obstacles

On the other hand, according to Mr. Revere, a secondary road with a sound base, given the cotton fabric treatment and proper surfacing, in most cases would be almost devoid of maintenance costs for at least ten years.

Two major obstacles stand in the way of the immediate development of the "cotton road," the bulletin declares. One is immediate cost and the other the pardonable desire on the part of State Highway Commissions and the Federal Bureau of Roads to eradicate any remaining doubts about the process which in its essentials consists of applying open-mesh cotton fabric to a road bed impregnated with asphalt emulsion or hot tar.

The first "cotton road" is said to have been constructed in New England where cotton fabric was laid over sand to provide a non-shifting surface for stone and other base materials when the first motor roads were being built on Cape Cod. Experiment began about 12 years ago in the South.

Sympathetic Understanding of Individual Estate Questions



There is no fixed rule that can be applied to the management of all estates. Seldom do we find two situations entirely similar. Every Estate must be considered as an individual problem, with property and human needs as the component factors.

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Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

As the Camp Season Closes

Comrades of Summer Draw Closer and Talk Quietly

By Jeanette Learoyd

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE gulls cried overhead. A comfortable breeze stirred the waters of the bay and filled the sails of the out-bound sloops. Masts creaked, booms groaned, and the sea gently lapped the bows of the boats. Ordinarily there was shouting and laughing on board, but not today because it was the last day of camp, and there is always something calm and thoughtful about the last sail of the season.

In one of the sloops Bob Turner sat at the tiller and Ned Andrews held the sheet. They had not spoken for several minutes when Ned said suddenly, "I'm glad they decided not to have a race this morning. When you're trying to get somewhere fast you don't have time to listen to the water. You don't notice it so much."

"I know," Bob replied. "I'm going to miss the sound of the water. It's nice at night, too; makes you dream about sailing."

"I never heard the water before I came to camp," Ned went on, "and I thought I would be scared when the wind blew hard and the waves were big. I was at first, remember? But sailing gets you over that, being so close to the water, I guess."

"Sure, that's what Cappie says," and Bob quoted the camp director, "'when you understand a thing, what to do and how to do it, fear changes to love.' I'm going to miss Cappie. He's a wonderful sailor."

"He's a wonderful man, the kind of man you won't forget. I asked my counselor if Cappie made a lot of money. He said no. But he said that didn't make any difference, because Cappie knew about the winds and tides and stars and that made him happy—so he was a successful man. I'd like to be like Cappie."

"So would I," Bob answered. "He never wonders what to do next. I know a man who has made a lot of money and he never knows what to do in his vacation. He never sailed and he doesn't like to go into the woods because the mosquitoes bite him. That seems too bad. I don't know what good his money does him."

"There are a lot of people like that, I guess. I'd like to make money to do things with, but you've got to spend some time finding out what you want to do. I'm glad Cappie's taught us how to sail. We'll always like that."

"I like it when the water splashes into my face, don't you?" Bob asked.

"Yes," replied Ned, "and it tastes good, too."

* * *

The half moon was high in the sky. In the cove the frogs were croaking and the sound carried up to the parents and camp guests sitting in the grove of the outdoor theater. Behind the tall spreading pine trees the actors waited for the lights to go on and the play to begin. Helen and Phyllis stood together, a little apart from the others, "I'm terribly frightened," Helen said. "I didn't know there would be so many people, and I've never done anything like this before. I used to be scared even to get up in school. I wish I could run away. I know I'll forget."

"You'll be all right when you get out there. I'm scared now, too. Your make-up is awfully good. You look old as the hills."

"But I've got so many things on under this skirt I'm afraid I'll trip. Phil! There's the music. My knees are shaking so I can hardly stand up."

The lights came on. A voice sang, "Susie, little Susie—," Phil heard her cue to go on and left Helen standing alone in the darkness. She set her bonnet straight and twitched her skirt nervously. Her throat was dry, she had forgotten her lines, her skin prickled, and the make-up seemed to be running down her face. At last she heard her cue to enter.

Once in front of the audience she did not have to think of her lines, they seemed to speak themselves, louder and clearer than ever before. She was no longer frightened, she felt that she would like to play for these people as long as ever they wished her to. But suddenly she felt the pin that was holding her skirt give way. What was she to do? The skirt would fall off. She would have to run away, but no, she couldn't do that. It would spoil everything. She managed to get close to Phil and whisper, "Fasten the pin on my skirt when I sit at the table! It's falling off!"

Seated at the table she wept for her lost children, and as she wept she pulled her skirt into a position where the pin could be fastened easily from behind. Phil leaned over the back of the chair on the pretense of comforting her and fastening the pin whispered, "It's all right. It won't fall off now."

The Coach Praises Her

During the congratulations after the play, the coach said, "Helen and Phil, you managed the skirt tragedy beautifully. It was very clever. You'll get on!"

"Phil," Helen confided, "that was the worst moment I can remember. Now it's over I don't believe I'll ever be half so scared again. I like being out there. It's really fun."

"I know," Phil answered, "it seems as if you were saying a lot of things that you've always wanted to say to people and couldn't when you were just talking with them. But out there you can. I mean you feel as though all the things you've wanted to say were coming right out in the lines. I like that."

"So do I," Helen said. "I wish we could do it all over again."

* * *

The branches of beech trees hung low over the trail and ferns brushed the legs of the horses as they passed. The woods were fragrant after the rain that had fallen, and it was good to be smelling them on the last day of camp. Where the trail widened and framed by the yellow-green archways, the riders could see a part of the lake and the deep shadowed mountain range beyond. Splashing into the lake the horses stood for a moment glad of the cool water on their legs, and then their riders guided them to the road toward camp.

Companionship With Horses

Ann and Ruth headed the group on chestnut mares who were not the sort of horses who were content to lag behind, and the two girls were fully capable of handling such mounts. "I don't know how I'm going to get on without you, Bud," Ann said stroking the mare's sleek neck. "Taking care or a horse makes you like it an awful lot, even more than as if you just rode it," Ann speculated.

"I know," Ruth said. "My mother has a friend who lives in Virginia and her family raises horses. She has to come North for about half the year, and I heard her telling mother once that it always made her feel bad to have to leave home. But she said the worst part was going by the stables on the way to the train. It always made her cry a little. I guess I'm going to feel that way too."

"Some people mind cleaning stables, but I don't mind," Ann said. "The smell of horses is grand to me. You know those overalls of mine. I'm not going to have them washed, and maybe they will smell of horses for a long time. Then I can put them on when I'm lonesome for camp."

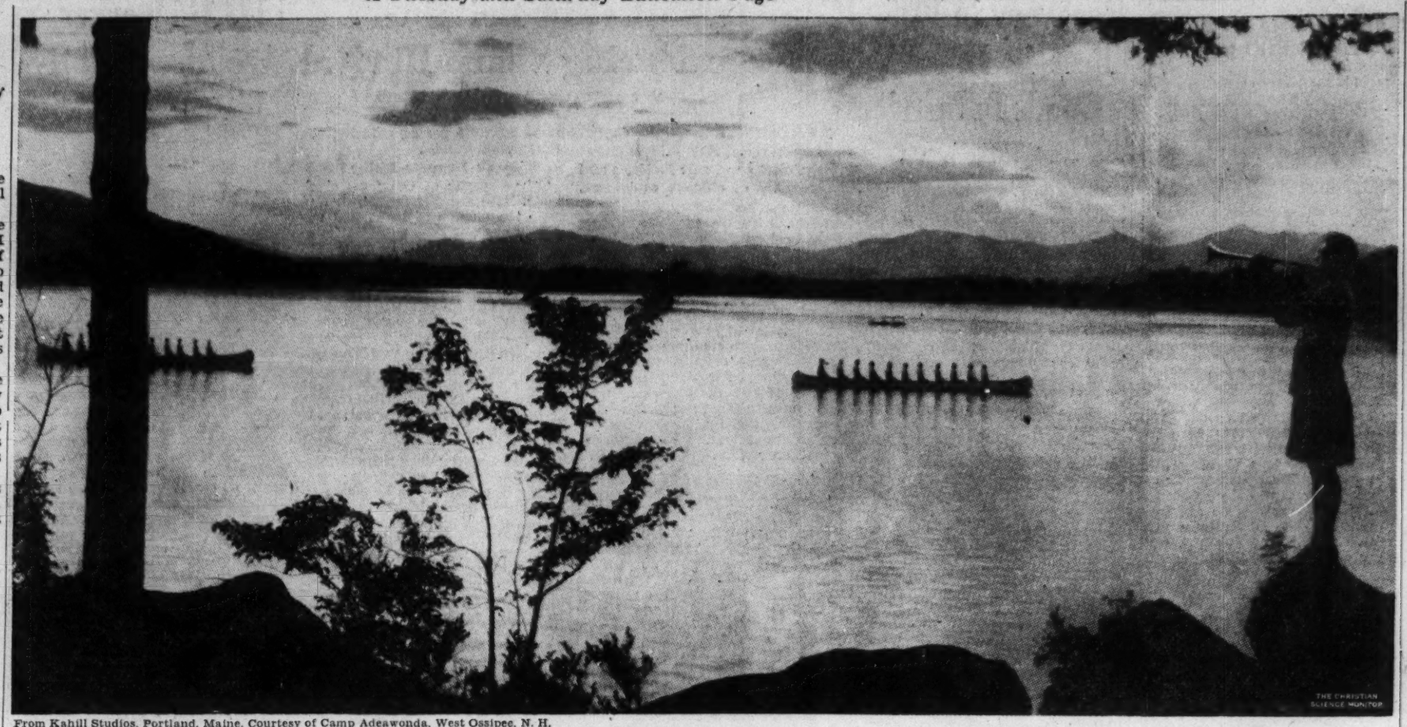
"That's a good idea," Ruth said, and they rode in silence for some moments. "I think this is the prettiest road I've ever seen. It seems even prettier than it did at first," Ruth said finally.

"Maybe it's because now we know the names of the trees and ferns. I don't know why but when you learn the names of these things they seem to belong to you somehow."

"That's one reason why riding is so good. It gives you time to notice things. I like the hornbeam, don't you? It's so straight and strong," Ruth contemplated.

"Yes, and I like the birches. They're so pretty when they sway in the wind, and they're strong too. We can canter now. Come on, old girl, this is the last canter. Look, Ruth! Watch Bud pick up her feet—isn't she beautiful?"

"She's wonderful," Ruth exclaimed admiringly. "So is Trix. I'm going to miss the sound of their hoofs on the dirt road. I think it's about the most wonderful sound in the world."



From Kahill Studios, Portland, Maine. Courtesy of Camp Adeawonda, West Ossipee, N. H.

A Sunset's Lingering Glow Upon the Water, Mountains That Join With Clouds Along the Horizon, Dark Trees Outlined Against the Sky—Pictures Like These Fill the Camper's Pack With Happy Memories That Will Last the Winter Through

Traveling Manners

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE summer months many parents and their children will travel by train and car, boat and airplane, and make contacts for a short time at least with many people who are strangers to them. With the passengers on the train, guests at the hotel, officials of the port and companions of the road, they will exchange comments, requests, information and advice. Travelers will meet new situations, new customs and different manners even a short way from home, so different are we all.

This varied experience will have an important effect on the children, and perhaps what is of even greater significance, the children will give an impression of family standards and background. Particularly will this be true when delays occur, when detours must be made, or late arrivals and unforeseen circumstances cause changes in plans and possible discomfort. How will the children respond to these situations? Will the courtesy and polish evident in pleasant and favorable times remain as sincere and bright under strain?

If a short course in How to Travel Politely, or a lesson on Courtesy in a Crowd is given the children, travel may be pleasanter for all concerned. An ill-mannered child may upset the plans of a whole party, but the sight of young eager faces and the sound of happy youthful voices is a pleasure in any public place.

Children may be shown at home by games, by little plays in which all the family take part, and by simple explanations of the requirements of travel, how to behave while on their journey. To be thoughtful of other people in a crowd, courteous in asking for information, to refrain from littering the landscape or conveyance with rubbish, to be quiet when older people are meeting emergencies, and to be able to amuse themselves during delays, are necessary lessons for children to learn that will be important to the general welfare.

"We shall meet all kinds of weather and many people different from ourselves," said one mother to her children before starting on a long journey. "We shall eat at different times and in strange places, and sometimes we shall like the food and other times perhaps we shall not care for it. If we wanted the same things all the time we could stay at home, but because we want something different we are going away, so let us enjoy the differences."

Seeing 'Oursels as Ithers See Us'

Mightn't It 'Frae Monie a Blunder Free Us'?

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Dear Editor:

Robert Burns once wrote:

O wad some Power the giftie gie us
To see oursels as ithers see us!
It wad frae monie a blunder free us.

Though the words were penned so long ago, how salutary the fulfillment of his wish might prove to be—if we did not become too appalled at our own idiosyncracies.

An artist would not camp directly under a tree if he wished to paint it—he would remove himself a distance in order to get a better perspective. We should do this, so to speak, in our own homes.

Educators, who are in contact with a large number of young people, are decrying the failure of the parents of today. They have an opportunity for perspective. We older people have provided the young people's environment and we need to be on guard as never before; for we do seem to have failed to provide the best.

Nearly every business block contains a beer parlor, sometimes more. It is almost useless to forbid our young people entering these places—but we can so teach and guide them in their tender years that they will scorn to enter such places. The parent who patronizes these places himself, should blush to forbid his child doing so. It is harder to mend a rent if we allow it to become larger day by day. We must begin when they are very small. Even a tiny baby seems to understand if the parent speaks earnestly. It is useless to give repeated admonitions and neglect to see that they are enforced. It can all be done really pleasantly. If the parent does not whine—the child will not whine. If we say please, so will the child, and unless we express appreciation, we cannot expect it from the child. We may find it necessary to correct—but not to punish corporally. I have found it most effective to withhold some pleasure. I think it is usually best to enforce obedience, but if the children refuse too obstinately, I occasionally let it pass for the time, and take account when some pleasure is to be shared. The rebellious one is then left out.

Nagging seems to me worse than useless; besides, who wants to be a nagger? Intelligent parents do not nag; they find a better way.

Then there is the problem of choosing playmates and friends. Again it is almost useless to do the choosing—besides, would we want someone to choose our friends?

We cannot make resolutions to be fair and firm and then slump back into the old ways after a few days. One must be fair and firm always.

One of the most frequent errors I observe is the partiality shown to certain favorites—perhaps the child is not really the favorite, but the parents seem unable to resist his or her demands, and generally the entire family will have to cater to this particular one. This breeds a dislike among the other children. The most frequent excuse given by parents for this is "Well, he is the youngest," "She is rather nervous," etc. There is never any reason for anyone being a tyrant, and the parent that fosters this tendency is laying up trouble for the child.

More co-operation is needed between parents; this I feel is most important of all. Fathers sometimes feel they have done their duty if they provide the necessities of life, but if they are to live up to their full obligations toward their family, they will have to go a bit farther. It may seem a sacrifice to give up the perusal of the Sunday paper to go for a walk with the family, but I know from experience that a Sunday afternoon walk can be one of the sweetest remembrances of home. If the children do not seem enthused—well, that is likely to be our own fault. It is part of our job to make it a delightfully desirable affair.

Another thing I've noticed is that parents seem to think it is perfectly fair to ask children to run innumerable errands to the store—sometimes as many as three times in an hour.

After all is said in relation to our conduct toward our children and of theirs toward us, we have one great and golden rule to guide us, "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you."

(Mrs.) A. S. W.

* * *

Through the Open Windows

Massachusetts

Dear Friends:

No letters for two weeks in our Parent Column, so I felt that I must have something to offer that would be helpful.

These long summer days and evenings are bringing us new opportunities for becoming better acquainted with our children and their playmates. Now that windows and doors are open, mothers and fathers who are alert can see and hear what is going on outside.

For instance, a little neighbor had a new croquet set and a few days later her mother said to me, "I have discovered that Shirley is not a good loser." Now, the little lady is learning that it is the way we play a game that counts, not who wins it.

Our yard is as busy as a beehive most of the time and I find I need to be just as alert to the activities going on now as I did when the children were much younger. There must be obedience and fair play or the offender goes home. If my child is the offender, he comes into the house and everyone leaves the [illegible]. Many times I am able to correct wrong or unloving thought, expressed out loud, that has come to me through the open windows. The children must learn to be considerate of each other and my neighbors.

During July we had a summer school in our town, run by three of the churches, and any child was welcome. If one could pay, 25 cents covered the cost for a week; but if not, they were just as welcome, and many of the older children earned their own money. They were grouped according to school classes and all groups had singing suitable for their age. The little ones had storytelling, and for the older ones talks on many subjects of educational value were given. In addition, all groups had an hour each morning for handicraft work.

We are so grateful for added proof that David, age 11, is learning to choose worth-while activities and to stick to them until finished. The other boys in the neighborhood did not finish the time at summer school, but dropped out, and had nothing better to take its place. David made a Peter-Rabbit windmill, a pair of book-ends, a donkey and a splendid boat that sails perfectly. And our apple tree has a new hut, built afternoons when he did not go to the beach.

Our pool is still a busy, happy spot. The pollywogs have all grown to toads, and the tadpoles have all their legs and their tails have been absorbed in the leg-growing process. Four families of robins and one oriole have grown up and left our poplar tree. The apples are ripening now and we hear at our gate, "Please, may I have an apple," from little strangers passing by. They are never refused, because they ask instead of helping themselves.

(Mrs.) C. M. R.

Thank you, Mrs. C. M. R., for your letter. The parents' mail box has, indeed, had too few letters of late. We rather imagine that letter writing has been put off in favor of the many intriguing vacation activities. But we should be glad to hear about some of these vacation experiences.—Editor.

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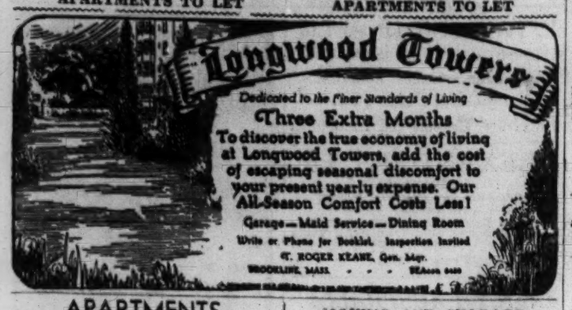
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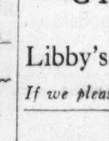
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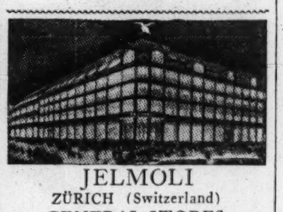
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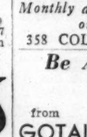
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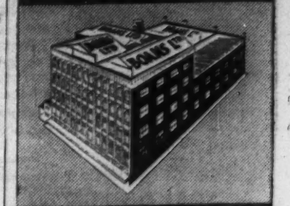


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SEE NEXT PAGE

Monitor Movie Guide

'Once in a Blue Moon,' Starring Jimmy Savo, Film of Rare Quality

The Black Room (Columbia)—Horror story starring Boris Karloff in the rôle of a Bluebeard who entices lovely ladies into the Black Room of his castle, and takes their lives. He meets an appropriate fate. Marian Marsh, Katherine de Mille, John Buckler, Henry Kolker, Colin Tapley.

Broadway Gondolier (Warner)—Dick Powell as a taxi driver who misses chance to sing on the radio for a big cheese account in New York but gets the job while chauffering a gondola in Venice. Joan Blondell Adolphe Menjou, George Barbier.

Curly Top (Fox)—Newest Shirley Temple medium, with John Boles and Rochelle Hudson assisting the juvenile star. Sentimental romance decorated with Shirley's singing and dancing and with vocal contributions by Mr. Boles thrown in. Can hardly fail.

Dante's Inferno (Fox)—Parable of a Kreuger of the amusement racket who comes to grief when his luxurious floating gambling joint catches fire at sea. Obvious parallel drawn throughout to the Inferno, and a moral tacked on at the end. Scenes from the Inferno, much ballyhooed, are brief and ineffective.



By Vandamm

Jimmy Savo
Star of "Once in a Blue Moon"

Escapade (Metro) — Something to celebrate is the coming of an interesting new talent to the screen. Luise Rainer, from Germany, reveals varied abilities as the little girl from the country who finally wins a wedding ring from the philandering artist, played by William Powell. Witty and thoroughly unedifying adult fare, with Frank Morgan, Mady Christians, Laura Hope Crews.

The Irish In Us (First National)—Contains pretty much all the sure-fire stuff in the theater's bag of tricks. Maternal devotion, two-brothers-in-love-with-the-same-girl, Irish humor and sentiment and temper. James Cagney, Pat O'Brien, Olivia de Haviland, Frank McHugh, Allen Jenkins.

Java Head (First Division)—Anna May Wong in a sympathetic performance as the Chinese wife of Gerrit Ammidon in a picturization of Joseph Hergesheimer's novel. Elizabeth Allan is the Nettie, Edmund Gwenn the Jeremy and John Loder the Gerrit. J. Walter Ruben directed this Basil Dean production.

The Keeper of the Bees (Monogram)—Gene Stratton-Porter's romantic story worthily transferred to the screen. A youth all but broken by the World War acquires a new viewpoint from the simple and lovable people who live in the Bee-keeper's community. Hobart Bosworth, Neil Hamilton, Betty Furness, Emma Dunn.

Lady Tubbs (Radio)—Alice Brady passes from cook in Kansas railway construction camp to millionairess and social climber who poses as an English noblewoman at a Long Island country house. Douglass Montgomery, Anita Louise.

Love Me Forever (Columbia)—Grace Moore's successor to "One Night of Love." Liberal selections from "Bohème," sung in operatic setting with Michael Bartlett's assistance. The story of a society girl's rise to prima donna parts with the Metropolitan, aided by an Italian-American gambler, played by Leo Carrillo.

The Man on the Flying Trapeze (Paramount)—Obvious farce built on a familiar formula but made hilariously funny by the clever acting of W. C. Fields as the worm that turns. Mary Brian.

The Murder Man (Columbia)—Another murder-mystery-hardboiled-reporter composition, with Spencer Tracy in a penetrant portrayal of the newspaperman, who sends a man to the death house for a crime he knows the prisoner did not commit. The producers have had the courage to make the surprise ending an unhappy one. Virginia Bruce, Lionel Atwill, Harvey Stephens, Robert Barrat, William Collier Sr. does an excellent bit.

Once in a Blue Moon (Paramount)—Film of rare and subtle quality, made by Ben Hecht and Charles MacArthur and featuring Jimmy Savo as a strolling clown who unwittingly helps some Russian aristocrats escape from the Bolsheviks. Value impaired by a poor sound track, which ought to be replaced in order to make the film available to a larger audience. Excellent musical score by George Antheil, fine photography by Leo Garmes.

Orchids to You (Fox)—A light comedy of domestic infelicities involving a flower shop girl who won't betray her customers' secrets. At the end she marries the divorced husband of one of the wives involved. John Boles sings "Sylvia" expressively in the course of his performance of the lawyer who can't make the heroine tell. Jean Muir, Charles Butterworth, Spring Byington.

Rendezvous at Midnight (Universal)—Murder mystery with fashion-show trimmings. Poor story writing and an interesting group of players who are not well cast. Ralph Bellamy, Valerie Hobson, Catherine Doucet, Irene Ware, Helen Jerome Eddy, Arthur Vinton.

She (Radio)—Rider Haggard's fantastic story of the mysterious Siberian empress who lived for 500 years, only to perish of chagrin or something when she could not win the descendant of her first victim away from the ingénue. Helen Ghagan is impressive as She-Who-Must-Be-Obeyed but the rest of the cast seems less well chosen. Picturesque and strange settings in polar regions and underground.

Silk Hat Kid (Fox)—Saga of a settlement house. Lew Ayres and Paul Kelly stage a scrap reminiscent of Gary Cooper's in "The Spoilers," to prove which is the better man. For the purposes of the plot, it's Mr. Ayres, and so he gets the girl (Mae Clarke). William Harrigan, Billy Lee.

Smart Girl (Paramount)—An exceptionally dull comedy in which Ida Lupino and Gail Patrick battle over Kent Taylor. Miss Lupino, having the better billing, wins. But the redeeming feature of the piece is the comic conversation of Joseph Cawthorn.

The Thirty-Nine Steps (Gaumont-British) — Melodrama adapted from the novel of John Buchan (Lord Tweedsmuir), a stirring tale of adventure tempered with ironic humor and decorated with some fine photography of Scottish scenery. Robert Donat, Madeleine Carroll, Peggy Ashcroft.

Woman Wanted (M-G-M)—Maureen O'Sullivan, fleeing from an unjust prison sentence, bumps into none other than Joel McCrae, and the two of them are involved in a series of such experiences as are usually experienced by people experiencing such experiences. Lewis Stone, Louis Calhern, Edgar Kennedy, Adrienne Ames.

[This guide is printed Saturdays]

Worth Knowing



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Ten Guesses

53

Check (√) Yes or No

1. "She is one of those women who talks too much." Is this statement grammatically correct? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

2. Did Dickens write "Quentin Durward"? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

3. Is Australia larger than the United States, exclusive of Alaska? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

4. Are all of the following words misspelled: irridescent, liason, mocassin, monies, useage? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

5. Did Cain have a brother named Seth? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

6. Is the Province of Quebec more than twice the size of the State of Texas? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

7. Is Moscow farther north than the northern tip of Newfoundland? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

8. Was Robert E. Lee ever superintendent of West Point? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

9. Is it correct to say that Spanish is the language of Mexico? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

10. Has Great Britain closed the Suez Canal to Italian troopships bound for Ethiopia? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

[The Correct Answers, With Details, Will Be Found in a Box Among the Advertisements]

In Lighter Vein

The Shortage

Two Georgia Negroes were discussing the financial condition of the country. They didn't agree.

"You's all wrong," one vociferated. "Dey ain't no money sho'tage. Ah asked mah bankuh is he out o' money, and he tuk me in de vault an' showed me piles an' piles o' money. An' Ah says could he let me have jus' a little. An' he says, sho' he could. Has Ah any collat'rul? An' Ah hasn't. Now dat's wha's de mattuh wid dis country. Dey's plenty o' money but we'se just runnin' sho't on collat'rul."—*Wall Street Journal.*

Why Not?

They were discussing the North American Indian in a rural school, when the teacher asked if anyone could tell what the leaders of the tribes were called.

"Chiefs," answered one bright little girl.

"Correct. Now, can any of you tell me what the women were called?"

There was silence for some time, and then a small boy frantically waved his hand for recognition.

"Well, Frankie?" said the teacher.

"Mischiefs," he announced proudly. —*Vancouver Province.*

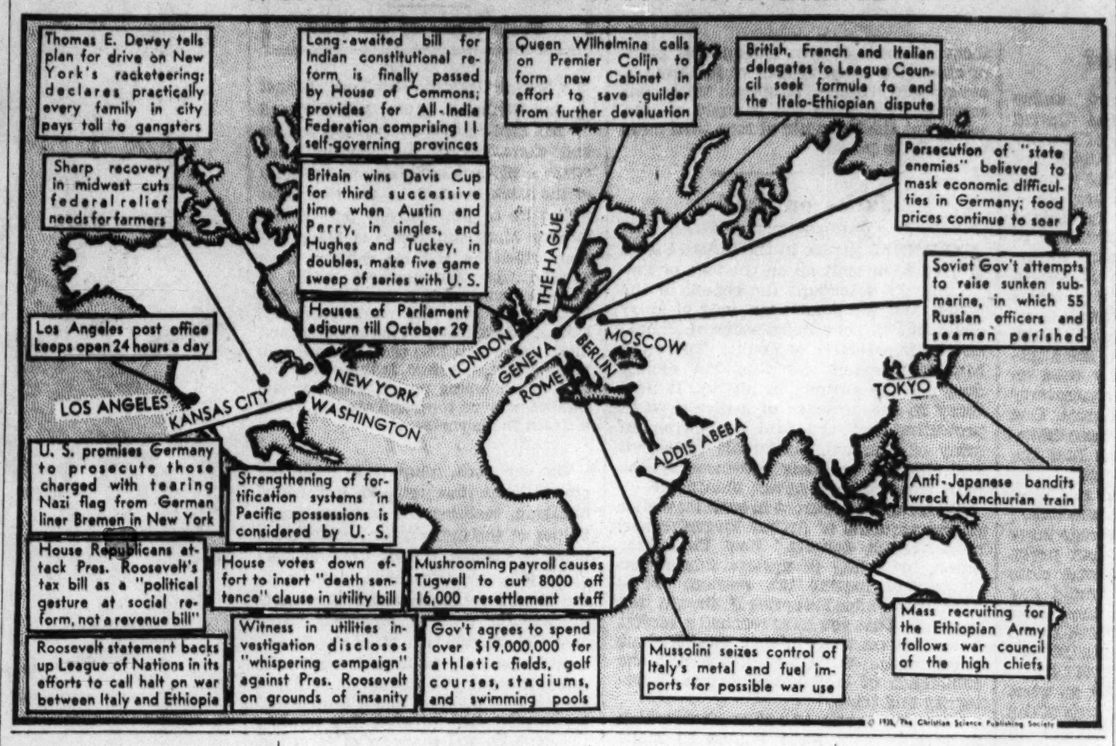
Tedious Job

Mistress: "Come, come, Mary, how much longer is it going to take you to fill that pepper box?"

Mary: "Sure, ma'am, and it's meself can't say how long it will take to get all this stuff through the little holes in the top of this thing."—*Toronto Globe.*

Daily Features

World News of the Week at a Glance



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FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Uriah the Prophet

THIS Uriah (whose name is less correctly spelled "Urijah" in our Common Version) is described as the son of one Shemaiah who came from Kirjath-jearim (Jer. 25:20). It seems that Uriah was a contemporary of the greater prophet Jeremiah, joining with him in foretelling the imminent devastation which lay in store for Jerusalem and the land of Judah.

Uriah's words were accounted treasonable by "Jehoiakim the king" and "all his mighty men," and when they sought to arrest him, he attempted to escape their clutches by fleeing to Egypt (verse 21). It was not long, however, before Jehoiakim, through the influence of his father-in-law, Elnathan (cf. II Kings 24:6 and 8), was able to arrange for the prophet's extradition (Jer. 26:22f). On his return to Palestine, Uriah was "slain with the sword" at the instance of Jehoiakim, who even denied him the right of honorable burial, casting "his dead body into the graves of the common people" (Jer. 26:23).

Through the good offices of Ahikam, Jeremiah escaped, for the time being, the fate of his fellow-prophet (vs. 24).

Quotation for Today

WHEN the fight begins within himself a man's worth something.
—R. BROWNING

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"And I" (I Cor. 2:1)—Careful enunciation will keep this from sounding like "and die." "And," of course, is a background word, and should be given no prominence here. "I" is to have some stress.

Bias—This word does yeoman service: it is used as an adjective in the sense of "diagonal, slanting" ("The garment had a bias design"), as an adverb in the sense of "in a slanting manner" ("The cloth was cut bias"), as a verb in the sense "to incline to one side" ("The judge was biased"), and as a noun, either in the common sense of "a diagonal or slant," or in the figurative sense of "a leaning of the mind, a tendency, an inclination, a prejudice."

It is in the noun use ("The bias of education enforces . . .") that some scholars profess to find light on the root of the French *biais*, "a slope, slant," from which we copied our word. The French word very likely goes back to the Latin *bifacem*; used in the sense of "looking sidewise or sidelong, squinting." This appearance, of course, is characteristic of one who has his own slant on things, is biased, and is giving an indifferent or skeptical hearing to the other side.

The word is pronounced *bi'-as* (long *i*, *a* clipped-short).

Compassest" (Psalms 139:3): —The Oxford Companion Bible suggests "scrutinizest."

Contrast—The noun is accented on the first syllable, and the verb is accented on the second.

Enigma—An enigma is something more serious than a puzzle or a riddle. A puzzle or a riddle, to be sure, requires thought for an adequate solution; but an enigma hints at inexplicable mysteries. The word came to us through the Latin *aenigma* from the Greek *ainigma*, "a dark saying." In an enigma the meaning may be so hidden under allusions, delusions, and ambiguities that it defies solution by mortal reasoning. It is always baffling, even though eventually explained. Conundrums, riddles, and puzzles are to be guessed; and their queries are comparatively inconsequential. But an enigma is a serious matter.

Sound the word *e-nig'-ma* (*e* as in create, *i* short, *a* as in sofa).

Ephesians—First *e* as in create.

Ezekiel—Preferably three syllables, *E-zeek'-yel* (first *e* as in create).

Fiery—Preferably two syllables, *fi'-ry*.

Gala—Preferably *gay'-la* (first *a* long, second as in sofa).

Gennesaret—The *g* is sounded as in *get*, *Geh-nes'-a-ret* (each *e* short, *a* as in sofa).

Lava—Preferably *lah'-va* (first *a* as in *arm*, second as in sofa).

Matthew—*Math'-u*, not *Ma'-thoo*.

Perseverance—In this word we see the union of two strong Latin roots, *per*, "thoroughly," and *severus*, "strict." One who perseveres, then, keeps on keeping on, he pursues his goal with thoroughness and with strict and steady attention to details; he never gives up. "Persistence" is commonly used in the ordinary affairs of life; as, a child may persist in asking a question. But "perseverance" has to do with matters of some moment; as, a student perseveres in the study of law. There is a steadiness and striving connoted by "perseverance" which should recommend the word—and its practice.

Sacrifice—The noun is ended preferably *-fice*; the verb, *-fize*.

Sensuality—Labor spent in endeavoring to sound *su* (long *u*) is worthy of a better cause. The word is properly pronounced *sen-shoo-al'-ih-ty* (*e* short, *oo* as in foot, *a* and *i* short; secondary stress on first syllable).

Spirit—Not *Spee'-rit*, nor *Spih'-rut*; sound it *Spir'-it* (each *i* short).

Transfer—The noun is accented on the first syllable, *trans'-fur*; the verb is stressed on the second syllable, *trans-fur'*. Note the *s* sound, not *z*.

Vitiate—This word is closely allied with "vice," both coming to us from the Latin *vitium*, "a fault, vice." The verbal form *vitiare*, however, is the direct source of "vitiate." To understand our word, then, we must think of it not merely as "making weak," but "making vicious." As most commonly used, "vitiate" means "to contaminate; to destroy the validity or force of; to make ineffective or faulty." For example, the starting of an automobile engine in a closed garage vitiates the air.

Sound the word *vish'-ih-ate* (each *i* short, *a* long).

Wholly—Discriminate between "wholly" and "holy" by sounding the first *hole'-ly* and the second *ho'-ly*.

Wrestle—Avoid *ras'-'l*; sound the word *res'-'l*.

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought surplus. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Serving Trays

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A WOMAN makes attractive serving trays which she can readily sell. She uses old picture frames which she can buy at a secondhand dealers for very little. She gives the frames a coat of walnut or mahogany stain and fastens metal handles at the opposite ends. After fitting the glass into the frame again she arranges several groups of pressed flowers along the lower edge of the tray.

After the floral decoration is finished she spreads the silk of milkweed pods thickly over the whole surface of the glass for a background. Many of the little brown seeds are left on the silky particles of down. These seeds on the pearly white background give a pleasing effect. A piece of thick white paper is laid over the fluffy particles to keep them from flying away while the back of the picture-frame tray is replaced. —Alice C. H.

Daily Anecdote

Clumsy Frenchmen

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

GREAT men are not always graceful men. There was once a citizen of France who was extremely clumsy. He engaged a dancing instructor and, following his advice, spent long hours practicing in privacy, substituting a chair for a partner. So awkward was he that within a short time he had smashed every chair in the apartment.

The man was Napoleon.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



Redistribution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Auckland, N. Z.

MISS B—— found herself in a position to have roast chicken, a luxury she had been forced to deny herself for a long time. While enjoying it, she wished she could give some to an elderly little lady she knew, who had only an old-age pension on which to live. The distance between them, however, made that impossible.

Then the thought came: Why not take her a whole one? The man of the house was consulted, and it was arranged. Not being sure how Mrs. T—— might like it cooked, she decided to take it herself and cook it for her there.

When all was prepared and they were seated at the table, Miss B—— felt more than repaid for the time and trouble taken, when she saw the look of enjoyment and appreciation on the other woman's face. But she was astonished to see Mrs. T—— suddenly lay down her knife and fork as a curious, speculative look came over her face. Then she got up from the table and brought from the kitchen a little dish.

"What is it? Is anything wrong?" Miss B—— asked.

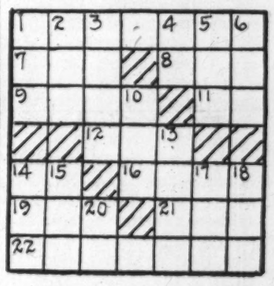
"Oh, no," said the elderly woman; "but I was just thinking that I should like to take a little bit to Mrs. G——." (Mrs. G—— was an invalid farther up the road.)

It was lovingly pointed out to the elderly woman that the food had been sent to her because she was in need of it herself.

"Yes, I know; and it was very good and kind of you. But Mrs. G—— never gets any dainty food. You won't mind, will you?"

Being assured it was quite all right, she proceeded to put some dainty bits into the dish, with some of all the "fixings" to complete it. After which she finished her meal with even greater enjoyment.

Crossword Puzzle No. 123



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Fortress
7—Poem
8—Metal
9—That which binds
11—Proceed
12—Summit
14—Musical note
16—Quantity of paper
19—Cuckoo
21—Silkworm
22—Unaffected

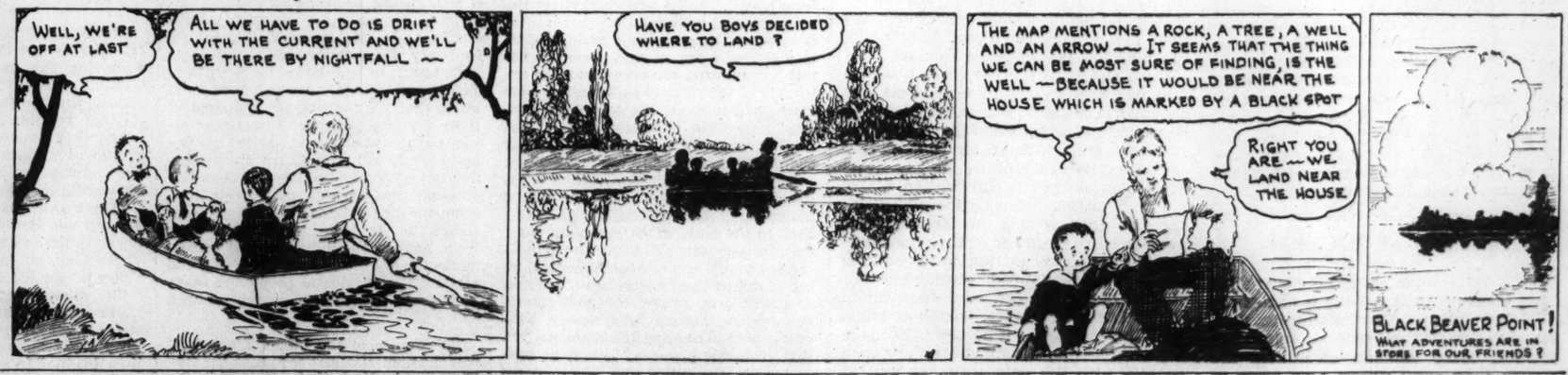
Down

1—A roundish mass
2—Mountain range in Asia Minor
3—A shelter of canvas
4—Accomplish
5—Unit of work
6—Sign of the zodiac
10—Beetle
13—An equal
14—To winnow
15—Collection of sayings
17—Constellation
18—Unit of length
20—Pronoun

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

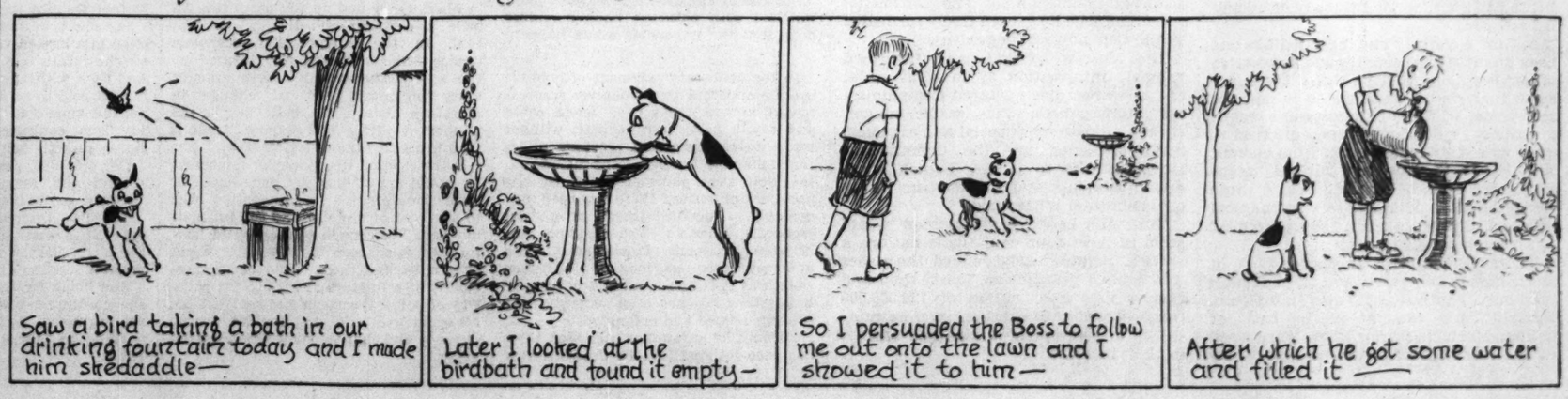
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Journey Starts*

By LE PELLEY



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Looking After the Birds*

By CARMACK



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(Continued)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Is It Taxing Thrift?

THE Monitor has opposed undue haste in adoption by the United States of a new schedule of heavier taxes on large inheritances. This is not to say, however, that it does not support the general object of such a program—namely, to collect enough of the needed national revenue from large fortunes to remove some of the exaggerated incentive for great accumulations of wealth and economic power. This, in fact, seems to us desirable if carried out carefully.

There is great need to discern between the valid and the fallacious in the arguments that are being heatedly used on both sides of the fence in the controversy over the tax bill now in Congress. One help toward an evaluation of these assertions is an acquaintance with how the tables would work mathematically.

The inheritance levies would rest most heavily on an estate which passed entire to a single legatee. But the average large estate is divided into about four parts. Assuming such a division among close kin, an estate of $1,000,000 would pay $286,916 in estate and inheritance taxes combined, an estate of $10,000,000 would pay $6,247,456, and one of $100,000,000 similarly divided would pay $73,747,456.

Yet it is worth while to look at what is left as well as what is taken. Each of the four heirs to the $10,000,000 fortune—to go no higher—would receive approximately $933,000, on which an interest rate of only 3 per cent would mean an annual income of nearly $28,000, or better than $2000 a month after income taxes. So far as security is concerned, this would surely provide it.

In the light of this and of the size of fortunes affected, one may reasonably inquire just what is meant by the Hearst chain of newspapers when it attempts to pillory the Roosevelt tax plan as a "soak-the-thrifty" measure. The traditional picture of thrift has been that of an industrious person carefully saving his pennies. Or it might be dollars. But assume that from his earnings he saves $10 a week, places it at 3 per cent compound interest, and never touches it. Starting at the age of 20, he would have to live, work and save to 155 in order to leave $1,000,000 to his children.

Candor compels a recognition that great accumulations of wealth are not a result of thrift in the ordinary sense but of vigorous management, an outstanding invention or innovation in business, public favor, a stroke of chance, or sometimes exploitation of labor, natural resources or other advantages.

To appeal for the breaking up of such holdings merely out of envy or vindictiveness toward the fortunate is to employ a false argument in behalf of the President's program. Yet it is a true consideration that economic power belongs where there is the greatest combination of productive ability and social responsibility. This placement does not always follow by blood inheritance, nor does such inheritance always result in abuse.

Here is where impulsive generalizations are dangerous. An objective view shows that some large inheritances are used constructively to supply employment and goods through the continuance of a beneficial business enterprise, some are used to perpetuate a kind of industrial feudalism, some are used to carry on philanthropies of a wholesome and public-spirited sort, some are squandered on riotous living or are badly invested so that they eventually disappear, and some continue to increase in size and power faster than they can be spent by their beneficiaries.

Which of these forms of use predominates? Who can tell? Where have the facts been gathered? And would the potential injury to employment be more or less than offset by greater opportunities for the small man and his enterprise? These and similar questions call for detailed examination rather than appeals to emotion on either side with reference to a tax revision such as the President advises. Either they should be answered with authoritative research or if the answers are to be sought by experiment the changes in rate should be cautious and gradual.

Speaking of Metaphors

LITERALLY speaking, would the English language benefit from a metaphorical change? To this question London has recently returned an affirmative answer. Many English metaphors are drawn from rural scenes. One hears of the futility of crying over spilt milk, the folly of locking the stable door after the horse has gone, or the necessity of hoeing a hard row.

But for a century and more Britain has been deserting the countryside as a source of employment, though today there are signs that she is returning to it now for recreation. In these circumstances, ought not the old metaphors to be reinforced to some extent by others taken from current affairs? It is true agricultural metaphors are already receding before those derived from experiences of a mechanical age and "live wires" and "short circuits" are common tags of speech.

There is, however, another aspect of metaphors that deserves attention. Speech not only expresses, it also influences, thought; and thought is the basis of action. Much metaphor, even when used of the most peaceful activities, is drawn from incidents of war. The quietest game of croquet is often spoken of in terms of attack and defense. If speech were consciously freed from the panoply of war, would not the thoughts of men turn more naturally to peace?

Juries on Trial

CRIMINAL justice in the United States has been built up on the rule of giving the defendant the benefit of the doubt. And the benefit not only of every doubt, but also of a hodgepodge of technicalities irrespective of doubts. There are historical reasons for this, but society does not live entirely in history. It lives today in the presence of a dire need of protecting itself by lawful means from an army of criminals—criminals supported and shielded in many instances by the most cunning legal advice obtainable.

The result is apparent in such travesties as the acquittal of Arthur Flegenheimer, alias "Dutch Schultz," New York beer baron, by a jury of upstate farmers on charges of income tax evasion. "It is apparent," Judge Frederick H. Bryant told the jury, "that you have reached a verdict based not on the evidence but on some other reason. Such a verdict shakes the confidence of law-abiding people in integrity and truth."

This case is only one of numbers which in recent years have tended to make Americans doubt the efficacy of the jury system. It is only fair to say that often the fault has been not with the jury but with tricky and antique rules of evidence which prevented the jury from knowing essential facts which were available to people outside, such as the criminal record of a defendant. Yet certainly both the jury system and the codes of procedure are ripe for improvement.

First there should be a revision of those rules which place a premium on ignorance and vacuity instead of intelligence in jury selection. An alternate juror should sit with each panel to save a mistrial if one of the regular members becomes incapacitated. Then it has been recommended that verdict by three-fourths majority be authorized instead of the unanimity requirement. This would materially lessen both the notorious reluctance of juries to do their duty and also the possibilities of effective bribery or tampering.

Another example of how society has loaded the dice against itself and in favor of the criminal appears in this: If the Malone (N. Y.) jury had given a verdict of conviction that appeared to be contrary to the evidence, the defendant could appeal on that ground. If, however, the Government loses under similar circumstances, the constitutional ban against putting a person "twice in jeopardy" compels it to accept the lower court result as final. Should not the prosecution have a right of appeal in such instances?

Red Designs Toward America

VERY likely the Communist International had at least one eye on the United States when its congress voted Friday to transfer leadership away from Moscow to various countries in which its parties are active.

This decentralization has a double significance with respect to America. It means first that the Soviet Government outwardly at least is cutting a link between itself and the Communist Party propaganda organization which might otherwise endanger Russian recognition and trade relations with the United States under the Litvinoff agreement. Secondly, it means that Communist tactics in the United States will take on more than ever the nature of attempting to bore from within the liberal groups with which the Reds are now being advised uninvitedly to align themselves against Fascism.

From one point of view there is a certain flavor of humor in news from the congress in Moscow. Recently a House of Representatives investigating committee in Washington, with an air of disclosing carefully guarded secrets, set the Communist enrollment in the United States at about 30,000. Glibly, pridefully, delegates to the meeting in Moscow have announced the number of their membership in various countries, have outlined their tactics, claimed authorship for strikes near and far, and blueprinted their plans for future trouble-making.

All this reveals—if it needed to be made any clearer—that Communism is in open conflict with the democratic as well as the capitalistic system, and that the issue is big enough without being magnified or distorted by imaginings. The lineaments of Communism have been freely furnished by the Communists themselves.

The Moscow congress also furnished valuable information as to what social and economic diet nurtured Communism best. Imperialistic wars, want, hunger, strikes, all manner of social and economic maladjustments, are the Communists' steppingstones to power. Banish these maladjustments and Communism by its own definition is banished.

Thus the congress in Moscow would seem to have done capitalistic nations a service. It has clearly defined the issues and implied the solution. Thirty thousand Communists in a nation of 120,000,000 people would have short shrift were capitalism to remove the underlined sources of their increase.

Middle West Phoenix

Book News of the Day

IN SECOND GROWTH (New York: Reynal and Hitchcock. $2.50), Arthur Pound has kept entirely to the same setting and characters of his previous book, "Once a Wilderness," taking up the story of the Mark family from the very point where he so provocatively left it. Old Captain Mark still glories in Mark section, which he and his children have wrested from the northern woods of Michigan, converting it into fertile farmland. He is still the patriarch, salty, strong, indefatigable in his labors to sink Mark roots deep into the Michigan soil. Against him, as before, is the pull of the city on the young people, renewing the conflict between town and country which is again the keynote.

* * *

The new book, complete in itself, begins with the time just prior to the war. Michigan, realizing the immense possibilities of the industry which has since made it famous, throws itself exuberantly into the automobile business, to the gloomy prognostications of skeptics all over the country. Ambitious young men like Clayton, old Mark's grandson, want to get into the industry while it is still in its infancy. Visions of unparalleled success spur them on, and it is useless to try to hold them to what they consider the bondage and drudgery of farm life. The parents, in their turn, might decry the bondage and drudgery evoked by the machine shops, but to no avail.

The war and the erratic postwar business world catch up the younger Marks. Clayton becomes a power in the automobile industry; Rawl, distraught by the war, remains abroad; Jack achieves fame as an artist. Their fortunes seem to be soaring to limitless heights. Meanwhile, the Captain and John keep the section going. When the crash comes, the farm proves a welcome refuge to all but Rawl. When the story ends, the young are again chafing, but the reader sees that although Mark section may not retain them all, it will always be "home" to the Marks.

* * *

Although this is the fundamental theme, there is material for several novels in the book, in that each of the children follows a different star. The resultant overabundance of plot sometimes tends to make the book confusing, but the characters are so clearly drawn, and every one so definitely an individual, that in spite of the tangled threads, their stories remain interesting. The dialogue is sometimes artificial, and Mr. Pound is fond of underlining some of his ideas, making a good point and then repeating it later, so that by reiteration it loses some of its effect; but these are minor criticisms of a book which is on the whole a lively picture of one of the most exciting aspects of recent American life—the growth of the Middle West.

W.

Beginning to Boil Over



How Great-Grandfather Got His Farm

"EUREKA! I've found it! I've found it!" Sally's words coming in a high-pitched voice from the attic startled me out of my chair. I ran to the stairway and yelled back: "Found what?"

"The deed," she cried. "You know, the original deed to this farm."

"You what," I exclaimed, leaping the stairs two at a time.

"Yes," she said, meeting me at the top. "I, I was, I was—"

"Wait and get your breath," I advised.

"Well, you see," she went on, "I was tearing off the old wallpaper on these walls when under the third layer I found this tacked on the boards," she explained, waving a piece of yellow paper.

"Let's see it," I demanded. "If that's the real thing, it should have some interesting information."

We sat down on the top stair and carefully examined our treasure-trove. For years we had hunted, without success, for this piece of paper.

"I can't see that this tells us so very much," I said in some disappointment.

"Oh, there is this, too," Sally volunteered, bringing several sheets of paper to view. "This was right beside the deed."

"AH," I exclaimed more enthusiastically, "this looks like something."

So there on the attic stairs of the old Quimby farm atop Manns' Hill we read the history of how the old farm came into the hands of my family.

* * *

Directly across the road from my present home there used to be a farmhouse owned by my Great-Great-Grandfather Quimby. Incidentally all traces of that building have disappeared and in its place is a sturdy growth of oaks and maples. But here is the story of the farm brought to light by the discovered papers. I could picture a Yankee farmer of 1785, his wife and a son about twenty-two years old, sitting at their evening meal, conversing something like this:

"Well, son," said Mother Quimby, "I suppose you're a goin' over to Mary's."

"Expect I will," answered Harvey, reaching for another potato. " 'Twon't be long 'fore the wedding."

"How the time flies," sighed Harvey's mother. "Say, Jed, what makes you so quiet? just a sittin' and a sittin'. What you so glum about?"

"Oh, he's still brooding over Tom Allen wanting to sell his farm to a bunch of sheep herders," chided Harvey, tilting back his chair to give his legs a stretch.

A frown spread across Jed's face. "Perhaps it's that, and perhaps 'tain't," he grumbled. And then sharply, "I don't like the idea one bit. That land ain't for sheep. It's for hay and potatoes."

"So that's what's bothering him," soliloquized Mother Quimby and then with hands on her hips, she said: "I might of known you'd never let on to me. The old Quimby trait of keeping things to themselves."

"Well it's downright unchristian; it's outrageous for Tom Allen to sell that farm for sheep," snorted Jed Quimby.

"You can't blame a man for getting the best price," said Harvey.

"Humph," was Jed's only response.

* * *

Several evenings later, Mother Quimby, Jed, Harvey and Mary sat on the plazza discussing the day's activities. Father Quimby was far from sociable. It was obvious that he was thinking of bleating merinos on the land across the way.

And then suddenly the whole family sat up at attention. An elaborate carriage, drawn by a fast-stepping horse, clattered into Tom Allen's yard.

"Never saw that outfit around here before," said Harvey, as he moved nearer to get a better view.

"It's them sheep herders," wailed Jed. "They've got the farm sure'n shootin'."

The whole group leaned forward with expectancy, waited and watched. Two men got out and shook hands with Tom. They stood talking for a few moments, then drove off in a whirl of dust.

No sooner had they left the yard than Jed Quimby was on his way over to neighbor Tom's. The rest followed, with Mother Quimby lagging behind.

"Ye sold it to them sheep herders," Jed cried in a broken voice.

"The farm's sold, Jed," Tom answered. And then with a snap of his head, "But it ain't sold to no sheep herders. No, sir, not if I know'd it." Jed started to speak, but Tom continued, "The new owner stands directly behind you."

"What?" Jed gasped. Turning quickly around and facing his son, he said, "Harvey, you've bought—"

"No, Pa," interrupted Jed's wife coming a little closer to the group. "I bought the farm. Harvey and Mary are getting married soon, so I thought it would make a fine home for them. And besides, Pa," she continued wistfully, "you shouldn't act surprised. A Quimby always keeps a thing to himself until he's ready to tell it."

L. F. M.

North . . South . . East . . West

Viewing the 1936 Prospect

By Frank L. Perrin

SO MANY who stand just above the level of the moving and milling masses are now relaying their observations to all who will read or listen, that it seems a little difficult to understand exactly why, in viewing the prospect for political activity a year hence, so little is said of the opportunity which awaits the women voters of the United States. It has been said since the adoption of the constitutional amendment bestowing the right of suffrage upon women that they have been remiss in asserting their political independence. Perhaps the indictment is well founded. Except for the political independence manifested by members of a few groups, there are not many convincing evidences that the extension of the right of suffrage has done more than increase the total vote cast. The percentage of majorities, or pluralities, probably has not been greatly changed because of the increased totals.

Today, more emphatically than heretofore in the present century, the United States is at the crossroads, politically. Even in the ranks of the dominant party there is increasing division and indications of unrest and disappointment. Having snatched from the voters a warrant of search and seizure, the political experimenters, flushed with victory, have convinced the country, if not themselves, that economic panaceas cannot be concocted by guesswork and administered by rule of thumb. Yet it must be agreed that the people, almost without regard to former party affiliations, have waited and watched with patience, hoping against hope that the impossible would happen.

* * *

In the deliberate judgment of many it is quite apparent that whatever progress toward recovery has been made could and would have been realized without resort to the nostrums provided under the alphabetical designations included in the New Deal pharmacopoeia. By the processes prescribed there has been, undeniably, a maladjustment of natural economic balances. The dividing line between economic independence and underprivileged dependency — between wealth as it is measured and poverty as it is estimated—has been somewhat too sharply defined and magnified.

Rapidly, by unfamiliar processes, there has been set apart, in the United States, what eventually will become, under prevailing methods, a dependent class. We have but to look about us, and beyond our national borders, for proof of the inevitable sequel to the inauguration and perpetuation of the belief that one half of the people of the world owe a living to the other half. Such a theory is repugnant to the thought of Americans. It is illogical in its conception and destructive in its practice and operation.

It is at this point along the way blazed by the New Deal pathfinders that we will, if wise, pause to look appraisingly forward to our plans for the next general elections. At the moment, it must be confessed, there is apparent a lethargic willingness to subscribe to defeatism. Veteran forecasters have indicated their belief that the majority is composed of those who are persuaded that the leveling processes which by every mathematical rule will result in the discouragement or destruction of capitalistic initiative and the creation of a dead level, economically and socially, will be continued for at least another four-year term. Against the influence of this mesmerism many braver, possibly wiser, and certainly more hopeful people are ready to align themselves and march forward.

* * *

The women of the United States possess the numerical power to turn the tide. The opportunity is theirs. Have they the vision and the courage to unite and act? Neither they nor their husbands and brothers are bound by any party ties. All have a common objective, a common goal. In the balance lies economic independence achieved and insured by the very processes which have wrought every important political change in American history. The ballot box is the weapon of offense and defense. There is no other safe, sane or logical way.

If the election were today or tomorrow, we would not at once, by some magic or mysterious process, be transported back to the land of promise and the full dinner pail. The coupon clipper would have no need to sharpen his shears for weeks or months. But there would be the possibility of being turned back to the pathway of political wisdom and sanity. Then all could join in saying that we are on our way and that we know where we are going.

The Wide Horizon

"State Rights"

By Ellison D. Smith

United States Senator From South Carolina

[From an Address Before Confederate Veterans at Columbia, S. C.]

INDIVIDUAL liberty, local self-government, the right of the governed to determine the laws by which they shall be controlled, are embodied in our dual system of government. Our dual form of government was not born of a theory, but was born of bitter experience under conditions never paralleled in all the history of human experience.

When the oppressive hand of despotic power was laid upon the colonies and taxes were imposed, not for their benefit but for the benefit of the King and the furtherance of his own selfish purposes, the colonies revolted. Not one of the colonies surrendered, or even intimated a surrender, of any of those things that they had achieved, but they confederated for the preservation of the right to govern themselves and to enjoy unmolested and without dictatorship what they had achieved.

To form a more perfect union, for the preservation of the independent sovereignty of each, they entered into a mutual agreement that created a Federal Government that would defend them from foreign encroachment, define their mutual relationship to each other in those domestic affairs which they could better do collectively rather than individually. The Constitution, therefore, is not to exert sovereignty over the states, but it is an instrument for the preservation inviolate of the sovereignty of each state.

* * *

Bear in mind that the Revolutionary War was fought and won to obtain the independent sovereignty of each state, and that the Constitution was written and ratified with the Bill of Rights added, to preserve the sovereignty of the states. The history of our country from the establishment of the first colony up to the present time has been the preservation of the sovereign rights of the states and the preservation of local self-government home rule.

The war between the states and the ultimate achievement by the Union forces did not abate one jot or tittle or modify in any respect the Bill of Rights, or the dual form of government. All it did was to settle, so far as force could settle it, the question of whether the union of states as expressed in the Constitution was one and indivisible.

I am delighted, beyond expression, that since there has been a suggestion made that we ought to have amendments to the Constitution, striking at the very heart of state rights, namely, granting to the Federal Government the right to regulate the social and economic affairs of the states, there has been indignant and determined opposition expressed in practically every state, regardless of party affiliations.

* * *

I now quote not from the South alone, . . . I quote from President Roosevelt, who was then Governor of New York:

> It was clear to the framers of our Constitution that the greatest possible liberty of self-government must be given to each State, and that any national administration attempting to make all laws for the whole nation, such as was wholly practical in Great Britain, would inevitably result at some future time in a dissolution of the Union itself.
>
> The preservation of this home rule by the States is not a cry of jealous Commonwealths seeking their own aggrandizement at the expense of sister states. It is a fundamental necessity if we are to remain a truly united country.
>
> The doctrine of regulation and legislation by "master minds," in whose judgment and will all the people may gladly and quietly acquiesce, has been too glaringly apparent at Washington during these last ten years.
>
> Now, to bring about government by oligarchy masquerading as democracy, it is fundamentally essential that practically all authority and control be centralized in our National Government. The individual sovereignty of our States must first be destroyed, except in mere minor matters of legislation. We are safe from the danger of any such departure from the principles on which this country was founded just so long as the individual home rule of the States is scrupulously preserved and fought for whenever they seem in danger.

These words of Governor Roosevelt are the very essentials of Jeffersonian democracy.

The powers of the Federal Government under the Constitution are limited and were so intended. The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people. Therefore, the reserved powers of the states are innumerable and undefined.

Who, in this audience, would be willing to surrender to the Federal Government the right to pass laws regulating marriage and divorce, . . . or the right to make laws and regulations as to the distribution of real and personal property, or regulate the devolution of title of property by deed and will? Lastly, are you willing to invest the Federal Government with power to send federal troops to South Carolina at any time it sees fit to supervise, regulate and control the local concerns and affairs of South Carolina?

As long as I am Senator, I shall continue to oppose all bills that attempt to encroach upon the sovereign rights of South Carolina, and I shall insist that her sovereign rights under the Tenth Amendment shall be respected and not taken from her.